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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 17 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

EXPRESS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.
17th	Jan. 1920	Nellore	6882
24th	"	Kashgar *	8240
31st	"	Malta	6064
7th	Feb.	Morvada	8193
14th	"	Neuralia	9082
21st	"	Somali †	6713
28th	"	Karmala	8983

*The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

†

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons	
19th Jan.	Karmala	8983	To Colombo & Calcutta

SAILINGS SO. AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	
20th Jan.	Barala	Bunder via Karachi,
22nd "	Lipara	Karachi direct.
26th "	Chakla	Karachi via 5 ports 10 A.M.
29th "	Karapara	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kwah Wu	G. Usui	4249	16th Jan.	18th & 26th Jan:
Tensho Maru		8186	24th Jan:	26th Jan:
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	8176	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Maru	K. Shimizu	2781	31st Jan.	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight apply to:—

K. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	29th Dec.	21st Jan.	Japan
Wakumo Maru	I. Ito	7th Jan	21st Jan.	Japan
Gargas Maru	T. Inouye	16th Jan.	28th Jan:	Japan
Genmei Maru		21st Jan.	28th Jan.	Japan
Buehu Maru	K. Uchihi	5th Feb.	13th Feb.	Japan
Pekiang Maru.	T. Fujita	5th Feb.	14th Feb.	Japan
Banking Maru	K. Mori	1st Feb.	10th Feb.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

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Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,50,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
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Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.,
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Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
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A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND.	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. HERINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 67,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Twinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

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Post Box No. 397.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	80,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,00
Claims paid exceed 6.....	83,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
834, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

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Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
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Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarooposhaad, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pregjee Soorjee & Co.).
Laljji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

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Secretaries and Managers.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)

According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 189x.

Head Office	*Chief Agents:*
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S. S. 'LOYALTY."

THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles about the 12th of February 1920, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.

The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles:—

1st Class "A", Rs. 560 (single fare).
1st Class "B", Rs. 520 (single fare).
2nd Class, Rs. 380 (single fare).

No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.

Children over 3 and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under 3 (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under 3 years, one quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.

2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.

336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.

168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.

Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 10 per cwt.

For further particulars please apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114. 7714

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

We secure the acme or comfort and appearance

Diomand Jubilee Washing
COMPANY
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, — — at .. 15/- ..
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/-
Tamashanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMEDJEE ESAALI.

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No. 479.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

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The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

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When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ld.,

207 Hornby Road, Fort,

Telephone No. 1800.

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THE
EXCELSIOR
FAREWELL PERFORMENCES !!
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents
BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.
25 ARTISTES 25
MOSTLY GIRLS
To-day, Tuesday, 20th at 9-30 p. m.
"KING OF PATAGONIA"
Wednesday 21st, at 6 p. m.
Farewell Reduced Price Matinee
"HELLO HAWAII."
Booking at ROSE and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE
EMPRESS
TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A METRO SPECIAL
Harold Lockwood
IN
"Shadows of Suspicion"
a thrilling story of suspense.
"A traitor to his country!" Are there any more disgraceful words in our language? See how they were misapplied to a young patriot
IN
"Shadows of Suspicion"
What would you do if you were called a coward by your friends—why did Cyril Hammersley keep silent when he was wrongfully accused?
If all the world called you a **coward** and with **one word** you could make all things right, and if you still dared not to speak —what course would you take?

THE EMPIRE
To-morrow Wednesday, 21st January, 1920 at 9-30 p.m.
Under the Distinguished Patrenage of His Excellency **SIR GEORGE LLOYD**. Governor of Bombay and Major-General **JAMES, G.C.C.** Bombay Brigade, H. E. Real Admiral **SIR HUGH TOTHILL** Naval Commander-in-Chief
and
UNDER THE AUSPICES
of the
Noel Institute
there will be a Grand
Physical Culture Display
By Prof. NOEL AND HIS PUPILS
also
Boxing ! Boxing !
6-ROUND CONTEST.
STOKER ARNOLD of H. M. S. "Highflier" (1rst. 2) present Champion of the Far East who met Sam Langford in a 10-Rouud Contest in the "Cosmopolitan," Plymouth, in 1910
versus
MILTON KUBES of Bombay (1rst. 10) late Overseas Forces. At present un beaten.
6-ROUND CONTEST.
Private Booth, A. & S. Highlanders
versus
Cpl, Orton, R. M. L. I., H. M. S. "Highflier."
Wrestling
RAMCHANDRA of Poona
vs.
DERSNATH of Ahmodnagar,
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Dress Circle and Gallery only
NOTE.—A part of the proceeds is being devoted to CHARITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HQUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
Howitt Phillips Co.
To-day at 9-30 p. m.
Somerset Maughan's Great Canadian Drama
"The Land of Promise."
To-morrow (Wednesday) at 9-30 p. m.
The Charming Irish Comedy
"Peg O'My Heart."
Thursday 22nd at 9-30 p. m.
Now running in London.
"A Temporary Gentleman."
Friday 23rd at 9-30 p.m.
Somerset Maughan's Brilliant Comedy
"Caroline."
Saturday 24th at 9-30 p. m.
The great laughter maker, recently revived in London.
(The late James Welch's masterpiece)
"When Nights Were Bold."
Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m,
The Latest Screaming Farcical Comedy
You Never Know, Y'Know.
Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Picture Programme.
To-day, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, at 6-30 p. m.
George Walsh
In the 5 reel Fox photoplay
"The Island of Desire"
Priceless Pearls was the booty villainous adventurers tlied to wrest from a desolate island in the South Seas. See the new photoplay of Love and Adventure.
Also a Fine Comic
A Delightful Entertainment.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
Note—Tramway extended right up to the Corner Opposite Royal Opera House.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
Showing a remarkably fine new
Pathe Photoplay in five reels.
FANNIE WARD
FANNIE WARD
FANNIE WARD
IN
IN
IN
THE NARROW PATH
THE NARROW PATH
THE NARROW PATH
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
The Horse (Coloured Film.)
LONESOME LUKE COMIC.
Times: 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m

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TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW
ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 3.

AMUSEMENTS.

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OPENING Tomorrow 22nd Jan.
T. Daniel Frawley
PRESENTS
The Frawley Company
In Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY January 22nd & 23rd	"THREE WISE FOOLS"
SATURDAY January 24th	"LIGHTNIN"
SUNDAY MATINEE January 25th	"THREE WISE FOOLS"
MONDAY January 26th	"LIGHTNIN"
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY January 27th & 28th	"POLLY WITH A PAST"

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6, 8 & 10 p.m.
Please note the change of time.
"QUINNEY'S"
HENRY AINLEY
England's greatest actor re-creates for the screen his greatest stage success **QUINNEY'S.**
The play which ran for 289 performances at the Haymarket Theatre and which is carried on in such impetuous whirl o aughter, touched with pathos, that we feel with the closing of the story the passing of a friend one has learned to love.
A masterpiece of art and ciart with the greatest conceivable human appeal.
Answer—this pertinent question. What is human life worth without human love, human sympathy, human trust?

THERE BEING NO RACES IN BOMBAY.
We have provided the Best Treat for Race Loving Patrons.
THE GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
To-night and the following days of the week
THE GENTLEMAN RIDER
An Original Story of the Turf
Featuring
VIOLET HOPSON & STEWART ROME
Besides
FATTY AS A SHERIFF (Comic)
News of the Day.
Shows at 6-30, 8-30, & 10-30.
HOUDINI
The Master Mystery
This Great Serial will commence from next Saturday.
Houdini is the King of entertainers, the greatest of magician an conjurors and the first American to make the Kaiser to apologiz

LOOK HERE!
You need not be told again and again that this week
THE MAJESTIC
Offers the 1st instalment of the Sensational Pathe Serial:
Wolves of Kultur
Featuring the famous SHELDON LEWIS and LEAH BAIRD
SEE a partriotic girl chase the Agents of Hunnism
Four Shows Daily: 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

THE
EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
"The Girl Philippa"
in 9 Reels.
The Love Novel with the Great World Crisis in the background of it, that has been read by over Ten Millions of people,
and Featuring
"Anita Stewart"
The world's Daintiest and Most Loved Actress

EMPIRE THEATRE
Coming Shortly
The most amazing, awe-inspiring spectacle in all the world.
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
A tale of the Human Heart and its progress down the vistas of Time.

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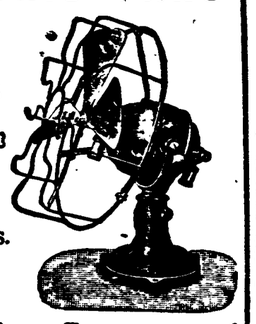
ACCESSORIES.

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HUMMUM SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Price List Free.
Amirchand & Son,
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KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List Free on Application

FREE! FREE!!
A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
(B.) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	19	m 9 58	25 4	19	m 4 25	20 2
		11 5a	27 11		4 3a	16 7
Tues.	20	m 10 40	25 11	20	m 5 0	19 5
		11 33a	28 6		4 4a	18 2
Wed.	21	m 11 18	26 5	1	m 5 33	18 10
					5 5a	16 1
Thu.	22	m 0 1	28 10	22	m 6 5	18 4
					5 50a	15 9
Fri.	23	m 0 30	29 0	23	m 6 37	17 11
		0 52a	28 11		6 24a	16 0
Sat.	24	m 1 0	28 11	24	m 7 10	17 5
		1 10a	28 11		6 58a	16 6
Sun.	25	m 1 31	28 8	25	m 7 44	17 6
		1 49a	26 8		7 34a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 19 (Monday)	Sunrise. 7h. 15m.	Sunset.	6h. 24m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 24m.
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 25m.
" 22 (Thursday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 26m.
" 23 (Friday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 26m.
" 24 (Saturday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 27m.
" 25 (Sunday)	" 7h. 15m.	"	6h. 27m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	3d.	8h.	54-9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	13d.	5h.	38-6m. a.m.
New Moon	21d.	10h.	56-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	29d.	0h	8-0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory, corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 19th January, 1920, was 30.116 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it com. ind given.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1920.
Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	...	29.662 inches.
Temperature of Air	...	76.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb thermometer	...	70.5 "
Dew Point	...	67.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	...	0.747 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	...	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	...	83.3 "
Minimum do.	...	71.0 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	...	N.N.W., W.N.W., N.W., N.N.W.
Movement of Wind	...	119 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in slight excess. Day temperature is above normal in the west Punjab; night temperature continues in moderate defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal at most stations. Night temperature is slightly lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Kotah. Day temperature continues above normal in Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Jodhpur, but is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the south of Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is above the average in north Gujarat; night temperature exceeds the normal in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Light rain has fallen in Berar, Akola reporting 0.11" and Amraoti 0.17". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south-western districts, but is below it in the north. Night temperature is locally above the average in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear except in the north-western districts, where it is lightly clouded and the air is damper than usual. Night temperature is above the average in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Slightly unsettled conditions have appeared over the Central Provinces and have caused light rain in Berar. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th January, 1920.

Only rainfall reported is half an inch at Dibrugarh.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 19th JAN. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp: in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	77.3	58.3	77	..	4.61	+2.56
Do ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	76.9	62.1	82	..	0.25	—1.19
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72	54.2	80	..	1.62	+1.16
Rawalpindi	66.6	30.7	58	..	2.56	+0.68
Lahore	69.5	41.1	74	..	1.56	+0.49
Hissar	70.7	37.6	90	..	1.27	+0.49
Ambala	69	42.0	95	..	2.28	—0.22
Delhi	66.8	49.3	80	..	1.03	+0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71.6	46.1	81	..	0.69	—0.03
Mainpuri	72.5	42.3	86	..	0.44	—0.37
Shahjahanpur	76.3	47.8	91	..	0.68	—0.04
Jhansi	74.2	44.7	89	..	0.10	—0.09
Cawnpore	74.8	48.3	83	..	0.03	—1.02
Allahabad						
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	75.7	44.8	64	..	0.39	+0.17
Karachi	71.6	57.7	77	..	0.23	—0.21
Ajmer	71.6	46.6	85	..	2.10	+1.44
Jaipur	74.6	50.2	67	..	1.96	+1.29
Kotah	76.0	51.6	69	..	1.77	+1.25
Mount Abu	65.2	52.6	82	..	0.63	+0.17
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.6	46.5	92	..	0	—0.12
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	79	61.6	63	..	0.51	+0.17
Rajkot	84.4	51.9	58	..	2.05	+1.79
Bhavnagar Para	85.4	54.4	67	..	2.56	+2.27
Surat	85.0	64.8	71	..	2.78	+2.19
Ahmedabad	88.4	61.5	55	..	1.30	+1.12
Deesa	87.6	53.1	35	..	0.03	—0.15
Neemuch	73.1	54.9	80	..	3.07	+2.68
Indore	81.3	57.7	76	..	4.39	+4.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.7	55.3	76	..	1.05	—0.25
Saugor	77.0	56.0	64	..	0.69	—0.71
Hosangabad	79.7	58.4	76	..	3.68	+2.45
Khandwa	86.6	57.7	78	..	0.51	+0.49
Akola	83.2	60.9	60	0.11	1.30	+0.91
Amraoti	85.0	60.0	62	0.17	2.12	+0.93
Nagpur	84.5	59.6	74	..	0.33	—0.68
Chanda	85.6	58.0	70	..	1.07	—0.07
Raipur	80.9	54.2	66	..	0	—0.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.2	62.5	78	..	1.17	+0.61
Ratnagiri	85.5	71.5	77	..	0.73	—0.14
Marmugoa	84.4	71.5	81	..	2.90	+2.70
Karwar	88.7	66.0	84	..	3.11	+1.98
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	55.4	67	..	1.68	+0.74
Ahmednagar	89.2	55.7	64	..	4.13	+2.96
Poona	89.0	57.3	76	..	2.51	+1.46
Sholapur	86.1	60.3	83	..	2.25	+0.77
Bijapur	84.0	62.1	80	..	2.40	+1.29
Belgaum	81.1	55.1	57	..	2.48	+0.56
Aurangabad	84.9	60.0	56	..	3.14	+2.01
Nizamabad (Indar)	87.0	61.8	64	..	1.52	+0.70
Hyderabad	90.6	69.2	71	..	7.74	+6.82
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.2	69.2	80	..	9.21	+5.79
Calicut	86.8	69.5	75	..	18.28	+12.03
Cochin	89.2	71.3	63	..	19.50	+11.29
Colombo	87.4	71.6	89	..	20.38	+9.17
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.4	65.2	84	..	10.58	+6.31
Nellore	85.7	69.7	85	..	6.31	+4.09
Bellary	..	61.8	74	..	9.65	+6.60
Cuddapah	85	..	66	..	22.44	+9.45
Madras	84.3	66	..	..	7.92	+3.76
Bangalore	78.4	63.9	79	..	9.46	+4.44
Coimbatore	83.4	63.1	74	..	..	+12.10
Trichinopoly	86.2	66.1	75	..	21.80	
Negapatam	82.9	68.7	83	..	58.46	+36.49

Commercial Corporation Ltd.
with which is incorporated
TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE
Established 1901
Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C. Exams. Apply personally between 6 & 7 p.m. at
53, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—Sir P. C. Ray, D.Sc., C.I.E., says. * * * are well-known to me and can certainly recommend them as analytical chemists, having trained them myself * * *."
Results of analyses guaranteed. For particulars, enquire of, THE DIRECTOR, 367, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. 7911

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PETROL.

MOTORISTS are informed that the price of I. B. P. PETROL has been reduced to Re. 1-14-0 per gallon as from 19th January. 1920.
THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD., Bombay. 7942

NINTH HINDI SAHITYA SAMMAILAN.

A MEETING of the Reception Committee of the NINTH HINDI SAHITYA SAMMAILAN will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th January at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sammailan's office at 20, Apollo Street, Fort, when the accounts of the 9th Session of the Sammailan will be confirmed. A resolution will also be passed as regards the utilization of the balance in hand with the Committee. All the members are requested to attend
GOVINDLAL PITTIE,
JAMNALAL BAJAJ,
7934 Hon. Secretaries.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

THE PRICE of B. O. C. Motor Spirit will be reduced to Rs. 1-14-0 per gallon in Bombay as from 19th January, 1920.
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents: The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.
7909

WANTED.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO COMPANY

WANTED—SALESMEN (2) TRAVELLERS and (3) Men specially experienced in sales of colour to mills. Decent salary according to qualifications. Competent and influential men of long standing and thorough experience in the business of Aniline and other kinds of dyes should apply sharp. to:—
PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO CO.
Anand Bazar, Bombay.
7838

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bolangir Dispensary, Patna Feudatory State, an Assistant Surgeon on a monthly pay of Rs. 250 plus Rs. 50 allowance with free quarters.
None need apply who has had no previous experience of at least three years in a recognized institution. Candidates should submit their applications with copies of diploma and testimonials to the undersigned.
DEWAN, PATNA STATE,
Bolangir, P. O
Sambalpur, B. N Ry.
Dated Bolangir, 13th Jan. 1920. 7953

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the construction of 9" pipe sewers in the passages East and West of Tulsi Pipe Road, will be received up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on the 28th day of January, 1920.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one depuied to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 19th January, 1920.
7938

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year from 1-3-1920 to 28-2-1921 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 28th day of January 1920.
Tender No. 1 for Ooreed (about 4,161,000 lbs.) Gram (about 500,000lb.) Bran, Oil Cakes, Rice, Barley, Toor grain, Kooltha, Cotton Seed and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks, heifers and horses.
Tenders No. 1A (alternative tender to No. 1) for Gram (about 5,000,000 lb.). Bran (about 550,000 lb.), Oil cakes, Rice, Barley, Toor grain, Kooltha, Cotton Seed and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks, heifers and horses.
Tender No. 2 for hay, green grass and rice straw for Municipal bullocks, heifers and cows to be supplied in Bombay.
Tender No. 3, for hay, lucerne grass and rice straw for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandra.
Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (as per sample to be inspected in the Office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) SORAB C. HORMUSJEE,
Ag. Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 19th January, 1920. 7956

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED.—2 temporary OVERSEERS on consolidated pay of Rs. 100: Those who have passed B.E. Examination are preferred.
Apply to:
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Lake Whiting District.
Bhatghar, 16th January, 1920.
7937

FOR SALE.

200 Tons SCRAP or WASTE MICA and 50 Tons GRAPHITE. Samples sent on application to intending purchasers. Apply to Box No. 877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
7761

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of landing, carting, weighing and stacking coal at the different Municipal Stations during the year 1920-1921 will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 30th day of January, 1920.
The tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.
Form of contract, specification, &c., will be issued free of charge by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, to any one deputed to receive them.
JAAMES W. MACKISON.
Executive Engineer,
Municipality of Bombay.
7933

NOTICE.

WANTED—One B. E. for the post of an Overseer and also one passed Sub-OVERSEER for the post of an Assistant Surveyor on the Temporary Establishment of this Office. Preference will be given to those who have already Public Works Department experience.
Applications must be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before February 1st 1920, stating age, present appointment and pay, if any, length of service and the earliest date on which they can join, if approved.
(Sd.) V. K. SHETE.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Southern Sanitary District.
Belgaum, 15th January, 1920.
7936

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MEGHJI of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to Mr. JAFFERBHAI SHER MAHOMED, the immoveable property, a particular description of which is given below and that Mr. Jafferbhai Sher Mahomed has in his turn contracted to sell the same property to our client. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property, or demand in the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge, mortgage, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim, if any known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort within a fortnight from the date hereof. Any claim not made known as hereby required, will be considered to have been waived or abandoned and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras rent tenure situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11023 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 201 and 202, Collector's New No. 13727, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 3428 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay under E Ward No. 7261, Street No. 160, No. 7265, Street No. 162, No. 7266, Street Nos. 164, 7267, Street Nos. 166, 7263, Street Nos. 168, 7269, Street Nos 170, 7270, Street No 172 and No. 7271, Street No. 174 De Lisle Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West by the property of Esaji Tajbhoy, on or towards the North partly by the property of N. R. Vadia and partly by the property of Maqsood Hoosain Makba and on or towards the south by the property of the Simplex Mills, Limited.
Dated this 19th day of January, 1920.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
7935 Purchaser's Attorneys.

This List closes on the 3rd day of February 1920.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies Bombay.

The Phœnix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Authorized Capital Rs. 50,00,000. Issued Capital Rs. 10,00,000. Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 20 each

Rs. 2-8 on Application. Rs. 2-8 on Allotment. Rs. 2-8 after Two Months.

And the remaining sum by calls of not more than Rs. 2-8 each, payable at intervals of not less than three months, when required.

DIRECTORS.

(1) CHATTURBHUJ GORDHANDAS SOONDERDAS, Esq., Merchant (of Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co.)
(2) SAWALDAS SATRAMDAS, Esq., Merchant (of Messrs. Vassiamul Asoomul & Co., Bombay.
(3) DADYBA H. BILLIMORIA, Esq., Broker and Merchant (of Messrs. Dadyba H. Billimoria & Co., Bombay.)
(4) ABDUL KADAR HAJI ISMAIL, Esq., Merchant and Banker, Bombay.
(5) H. B. WADDINGTON, Esq., Automobile Engineer, London and Bombay (Ex-Officio.)
(6) C. H. SHAH, Esq., Merchant (of Messrs. R. Shaw & Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, 11, Hamam Street.

UNDERWRITERS.

Messrs. DADYBA H. BILLIMORIA & Co., Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. SORAB S. ENGINEER & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. SHAW, WADDINGTON, Hornby House, 315, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

HORNBY HOUSE, 315, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

Ford Taxis.

This Company has been formed *inter alia* for the purposes of supplying the immediate needs of the public of Bombay in the question of Mechanical Transport. It is unfortunately a very common sight in Bombay to see many of the public waiting anxiously at an empty Taxi stand on the off-chance of obtaining a taxi to convey them to keep some important engagement. It is also a widely-known fact that the Horse Gharry is a slow, uncomfortable vehicle which should by this time be off the streets of this City, and it is the intention of this Company to place immediately at the disposal of the public 50 Ford Touring Cars fitted with Meters to run at the rate specified below Any Ford owner will tell you that his actual running cost is very low and by running fifty of these the estimated cost will be still lower. The estimated profits to be derived by the Company can easily be judged when you compare the cost of upkeep of any heavy car at present running as a Taxi at 8 annas per mile and any Ford Car running as a Taxi at 6 annas per mile. The following is a copy of the police regulated tariff for this class of Taxi:— 2.—Scale. B.

Rates for the fare or hire of Motor Vehicles (Class II) fitted with a taxi-meter and licensed to ply for hire.

I.—Between 6-30 a.m. and 10-30 p.m.

(1) For any distance within a radius of 5 miles from the Victoria Railway Station which radius shall be deemed to include all places south of a line drawn through Worlee Sluice Bridge on the west and continued through new Parbhadevi Road by Elphinstone Road Station and Parel Station (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) through Bhoiwada and Golanki Hill Road to Sewri Cemetery on the east.
Annas 4 for the first 1,173 yards or 2/3 mile.
Annas 2 for each subsequent 587 yards or 1/3 mile.
(b) For any distance if hired or taken beyond the said 5 miles' radius:
Annas 4 for the first 880 yards or ½ mile.
Annas 2 for each subsequent 440 yards or ¼ mile.
(c) For return journey if discharged outside the said 5 miles' radius:
Annas 4 per 1,760 yards or 1 mile or less up to the nearest limit of the said 5 miles' radius.

II.—Between 10-30 p.m. and 6-30 a. m.

(a) For any distance:
Annas 4 for the first 704 yards or 2/5 mile.
Annas 2 for each subsequent 352 yards or 1/5 mile.
(b) For return journey if discharged outside the said 5 miles' radius:
Annas 6 for 1,760 yards or 1 mile or less up to the nearest limit of the said 5 miles' radius.

III.—Fare for detention of Motor Vehicle.
Annas 2 for each 6 minitues.

3. The above rates shall apply whether any such motor vehicle is used by four or any less number of passengers including the driver.

4. In addition to the above rates the driver of any such motor vehicle shall be entitled to be paid annas 2 for each package or article of baggage carried outside the vehicle.

The Managing Agents are arranging for a garage in the Fort from which the Taxi Department will commence work at once. And by installation of both the 2nd and 1st class Taxi-cabs, it is intended to run a properly organised Taxi Department which will not only benefit the busy public of this City, but owing to the standardization and uniformity of these vehecles, it will improve the present appearance of Taxi Stands in Bombay, and these uniform, general appearance and civility of the Company's drivers will make this Department a real asset to Bombay. The Company will endeavour to cater for the public in every way, and as great a success as is at present obtained by the General Motor Cab Company, the British Motor Cab Company and other Taxi Companies of London is anticipated here in Bombay. Special arrangements are to be made for the supervision of the Taxis while actually on hire.

Private Hire.

A number of cars without meters will be kept at the Company's Garage to accommodate the public requiring a car by Mile, Hour, Day, Week, Month or Yearly contract, by special arrangements with the Company. This system is largely adopted in London by private persons and many firms who know the necessity of a Motor Car but do not wish to be burdened with the petty liabilities of Garage, Rent, Chauffeurs, Wages, Licenses, and the general cost of up-keep connected with keeping of their own cars.

Lorries.

Ford Lorries of one Ton carrying capacity will also be kept for Private Hire by Load, Hour, Day, Week, Monthly or other contract.

The running cost of this Lorry is very small (the actul figures are in the hands of the Managing Agents) and compares very favourably indeed with the present very high cost of bullock carts, in addition to being able to do ten times as much work in the ordinary working day.

Vans.

Ford Delivery Vans for Tradesmen and others will be let on hire on similar conditions and will prove invaluable to everyone concerned in the question of a fast delivery service for all branches of business.

1st Class Taxis.

It is also intended to place upon the roads a number of 1st class taxis to run at the higher rate, and the Managing Agents are at present investigating the ability and running cost of many well-known Makes of Cars, and from tests made by them, the Car which will best stand the Bombay roads and prove the most economical to the Company, will be submitted to the Directors for their approval, and if satisfactory, a number will then be placed on the road for public use.

Heavy Lorries.

4 and 5 Ton Lorries for hire at reasonable rate is aother requirement of this City and as soon as the right Lorry is obtained this want will be catered for, and as many Lorrie as are required will be placed at the disposal of the public at a very reasonable rate per hour, day, week, month, or contract.

Negotiations for big contracts are at present in hand by the Managing Agents and very large profits are expected from this department.

Motor Boats.

A fleet of Motor Launches will be run for pleasure trips or for business purposes if required, from Apollo Bunder to various places of interest regularly, and the pleasure seeking public will be able to form private parties and arrange for special trips. Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the seating accommodation in these launches and the Company hope to make a very big business of this department and large profits are assured.

New Garage and Workshops.

The Directors of the Company intend to use their influence in obtaining for the Company at the very lowest possible rates a large area of land upon which will be built the very finest Motor Garage and Workshops in India. The Garage will be built with every modern requirements of the Motorist in the question of absolutely safe but light and well ventilated Lock-up Stalls equipped with all modern washing conveniences for each car of its customers. The gates of the Garage will be guarded by a servant of the Company who will be responsible for a time register of every car entering or leaving the Garage, and Motor Owners will always be able to check joy-riding. Mechanical Tyre Pumps and Safety Petrol filling Appliances, etc., etc., will be installed. In fact the building, when opened, will be the very last word in modernism.

Accessories Department.

The Company intends to supply Accessories, Petrol, Grease, Lubricating Oil, Tyres and all other requisites for Motorists If feasible, the Company's own Light Lorries will deliver the required stores, to the customers at their own private garages. "Everything for the Motorist" will be stocked by this Department.

Agency Department.

The Managing Agents hope to acquire agencies of good and reliable British, Continental and American Cars, Lorries, Cycles, Boats, etc. As the are personally acquainted with some well-known makers, they hope to secure these agencies without much difficulty.

REPAIRS.

The Repair Shops will be a very special factor, as here the Chief Engineer of the Company will be able to turn out better repair work than has ever been known in this country. The whole of the Machinery installation will be attended to with the very greatest of care and the very latest and best Machinery obtained from the best Markets in the world. Only the very best of skilled workmen will be allowed to handle these modern inventions, and the best materials only will be used and a real satisfactory repair guaranteed to be completed in absolute record time. Every repair or the actual making of any new part will be executed for both the private Motorists and for the Trade.

BODY BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

It is well known to the Motoring public as well as the Trade that a large, well-equipped and expert stafied Motor Body Building Shop is a dire necesity in Bombay and the Company intends to cater for this need, and in the near future both the public and the Trade may order their "CHASSIS ONLY" from the Manufacturers and have the Body built to their choosing and upholstered to their own design and fitted up with all accessories such as special lighting, writing cabinet, hidden, extra seats, Telephone from Passenger to driver, extra ventilation, dressing cheves, etc., if so desired at the Company's Body Building Department. Experts will see that the public and the trade of Bombay get full advantage of all that modern workmanship can turn out. Negotiations are pending for an order for about a hundred Motor Car Bodies to be built immediately and estimates have been submitted. The Company anticipates giving such satisfaction to their customers as is obtained from the leading London Firms like Messrs. Mulliners, Thrupp and Maberly, Windovers, and Salmons.

CHAUFFEURS EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Company intends to open this department; and thoroughly efficient and reliable drivers will be tested and passed by this department for enrolment on the Employment Books, and the Motoring Public will be given the benefit of this department whenever they require reliable drivers for their private cars.

References will be strictly investigated and best men only enrolled. A moderate charge will be made to the Employer after engagement of a driver recommended by the Company. This department will thus fill another long-felt want in Bombay.

INSTRUCTION SCHOOL.

A School of Instruction in both Driving and Mechanism will be opened for the teaching of members of the public who desire to understand thoroughly what they are driving and no pupil will be certified as proficient until passing a very severe test by the Company's Instructors.

Mr. H. B. Waddington, a member of the firm of Managing Agents, has had seventeen years' experience in the Motor Trade, having served his apprenticeship to Motor Engineering, and employed by the big London Engineering Firms, viz:—The Daimler Motor Co., Messrs. McNamara and Company Limited, (the largest Hire Contractors in London), Messrs. Smith and Harley and Messrs. Pearson and Sons. He had his own Motor Hire Garage in Great Portland Street, London, where he gained valuable experience of the running of Motor Cars for hire. He has also practical experience of the same in America, Australia and South Africa. He has had the necessary experience of the question of Mechanical Transport of THIS CITY whilst a part proprietor and working partner in the Overland Taxicab Company. Soon after the outbreak of the war Mr. Waddington joined the Motor Transport Section of the Army Service Corps, and obtained his commission as Officer-in-Charge of REPAIR SHOPS in 1917, and had been in charge of MECHANICAL TRANSPORT REPAIR SHOPS IN BOMBAY from April 1919 till his demobilisation in October. His capabilities can be judged from the fact of positions he has held both in private and Military life. He has had the unique experience of dealing with the FIRST BATCH OF TANKS in France, to being Officer in Charge of FORD REPAIR SHOPS IN BAGHDAD employing and directing a staff of 400 Mechanics and turning out TWENTY complete overhauls per WEEK besides the usual maintenance of and repairs to a large number of War-Worn Vehicles. There is no branch of repair works or any type of vehicle that Mr. Waddington is not practically conversant with. He has proved capable in the handling of labour and the internal economy of Workshops and is prepared to undertake every kind of repair including Re-boring of Cylinders, Casting of Pistons, Welding, Gear-Cutting, etc.

AIR SERVICE.

The coming requirements for Aeroplane Transport and Passenger Service will not be overlooked by the Company and it is the intention of the Managing Agents to carefully watch the progress of Air Services at present in existence and to be one of the first in the field when the demand reaches this country.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors are to proceed to allotment is 5 per cent. of the shares offered to the public.

CONTRACTS.

The following contracts will be entered into by the Company:—

1. Agreement dated day of 19
Between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Shaw, Waddington of the other part for the appointment and remuneration of the said Messrs. Shaw, Waddington as the Managing Agents of the Company for the term mentioned in the said Agreement. According to the said Agreement remuneration of the said Agents will be 15 per cent. commission on the annual nett profits of the Company on the capital for the time being paid up, and a sum of Rs. 800 per month to be increased by the Directors if they think fit for services rendered by Mr. H. B. Waddington as Chief Engineer of the Company. The Managing Agents, however, will not charge any commission unless and until the annual nett profits of the Company are such as to enable the Directors, if they think fit, to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum on the Capital paid up for the time being.
The actual office expenses will be borne by the Company.

2. Agreement dated the 14th day of January, One thousand nine hundred and twenty, made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Dadyba H. Billimoria and Co., of the other part, for underwriting the whole of the issued capital of the Company on the terms and conditions contained therein.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses exclusive of the Underwriting commission have been estimated at Rs. 15,000 and it is to be paid by the Company.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION.

The Articles of Association authorize the payment of commission for placing shares at the rate not exceeding five per cent. but the present issue has been underwritten for a Commission at the rate of four per cent. and such Commission is payable by the Company.

THE QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of the Directors:—

1. The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 either in his own name or jointly with any other person or persons whether beneficially or as a trustee for any Company or person or otherwise howsoever.

2. The remuneration of every Director shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 60 as the Directors may fix for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

3. If any Director being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors or in relation to signing share certificates), or to make any special exertions in going and residing out of Bombay or otherwise for any of the purposes of a Company, the Company shall remunerate the Director so doing either by a fixed sum or by percentage of profits, or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to, or in substitution of, his or their share in the remuneration above provided.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

Two of the Directors viz: H. B. Waddington, Esquire, and C. H. Shah, Esquire are members of the Managing Agents' Firm and are interested in the remuneration payable to the Managing Agents.

One of the Directors, Dadyba H. Bilimoria, Esq., who is a member of the firm of Messrs. Dadyba H. Billimoria & Co., is interested in the commission payable to the underwriters, as per agreement previously mentioned.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

Copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company together with the names, addresses and description of the subscribers will be found in the form and forms part of it. Copies of the Memorandum and the Articles of Association and drafts of the above Contracts can be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors at any time during office hours.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.

Applications for shares must be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus and sent to Company's Bankers, Underwriters or Managing Agents, together with a remittance of Rs. 2-8 per share.

Where no allotment is made the deposits will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance of the deposits will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of the Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from the Solicitors or Bankers.

Dated this 17th day of January 1920.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURCHASERS OF BARYTES, Felspar Gypsum, washed Kaoline, Stag horns, peacock feathers and sealing wax sticks. Please write to THE GRAND MINING WORKS, COY., Alwar (Rajputana). Selling Agents also wanted. 7954

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at MEHTA & CO., 66, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Well experienced in Mill store line, ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE TYPIST and well speaker in English. Apply with certificates to Box No. 907, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7877

WANTED.—A Competent ACCOUNTANT good prospects, Apply stating, Age, Experience, References, Salary expected to:—B. P. DAVES & CO., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 7898

WANTED.—A Gujarati HINDU CLERK for a Government Office. Matriculate or School Final preferred. Apply Box No. 918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7919

WANTED.—A smart TYPIST, as a Clerk, also knowing Gujarati. Apply to the SECRETARY, B. S. P. C. Animals, 361, Hornby Road, Fort. 7948

WANNTED for about four months, an experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST CLERK. State salary expected to Box No. 919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7926

WANTED.—A CUSTOMS CLERK on Rs. 50 p.m. Apply stating particulars of previous experience to Box No. 917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7923

WANTED.—Two experienced and competent MANAGING CLERKS. Good pay. Apply CAPTAIN and VAIDYA. 7925

WANTED by a well established firm of Solicitors, two SOLICITORS as ASSISTANTS. Good pay and prospects. Apply Box 918, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7924

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS, handsome salary to experienced men who only need apply to the SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. 7930

WANTED.—A competent BILL COLLECTOR must be prepared to make cash deposit. Pay and Commission on daily receipts. Apply ACCOUNTANT, Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. 7852

WANTED—A GRADUATE to act as HEADMASTER in the A. V. School Savda on Rs. 60 to 65 p.m. See the undersigned with testimonials in Sardar Graha, Bombay Room No. 153, B. D. PATIL, President, L.S.E. Society. 7780

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply personally SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Share Dept., Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 7929

WANTED—An experienced CLERK for an Architect's firm in Bombay, one with knowledge of typewriting preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copy of testemonials to Box No. 922, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7949

WANTED—A competent LEDGER KEEPER and an ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 7873

WANTED—PRIVATE TUTOR, Graduate or under-graduate for a student H. Standard, Gujarati and Persian preferred. He should also be a companion to the boy and able to control him. Attendance from 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Apply Box No. 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7955

WANTED.—A MECHANIC with experience of running steam, gas and oil Engines, who should be well up in running Workshops. Experience of pumping and electrical works preferred. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and photos, which will not be returned, by the 30th of January, 1920, to Rai Sahab SITA RAM, C.E., State Engineer, Alwar, Rajputana. 7939

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL. WANTED.—A RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, salary Rs. 250 per month with full board, lodging and attendance. One with European training and Hospital experience preferd. Applications should reach the HONORARY SECRETARY on or before the 10th pFebruary, 1920. 7932

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Ten Indian STOREKEEPERS for employment in the Embarkation Supply Depot, Bombay, as a terporary measure, at the consolidated rate of pay of Rs. 90 per mensem. The rate of security to be lodged is Rs. 500 (five hundred) either in cash or Government promissory Notes. 2. Intending Candidates should apply personally to the ASSTT. DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT (Emba) at No 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, with original testimonials in their possession, if any. 7943

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, graduates of the Bombay University and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as Temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the Districts. Those employed as Temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 77-8-0 including war allowance plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to The PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 9805

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

WANTED.—2 LACKS OF RUPEES for cotton business line by an expert in that line without risk. Financial facility and good interest and profit will be given. Write to Box. No. 920, Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle." 7928

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

LOK. TILAKS' PLASTER BUSTS of more than one foot high at Rs. 6 including p.p. SNEHAL & Co., Girgaum, Bombay. 7952

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS always on hand. Pay us a visit to-day. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

SIDLEY DEASY, 6 cylinders, 40 H. P., Luxurious touring body with dynamo, one-man hood, sliding seats, new tyres, in excellent condition Price Rs. 14,000. Apply to Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7758

FOR SALE—1 Four DAIMLER, two-ton lorries in excellent condition, thoroughly renovated, ready for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7757

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—The first floor of the property, situate at Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi. Rent Rs. 75 per month. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS and COMPANY, Solicitors, 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 7766

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NANJI SUNDERJI has contracted with our client Mr. WALJI SUNDERJI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease lien, charge or otherwise' howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Leasehold land or ground, containing admeasurement 1,412 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6928 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward, Ward Nos. 4090, 4091, 4096-4094 and Street Nos. 86-88, 116-118, 122-124 and 154-156 and which said premises are situate at Khurshedji Sukhlaji Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or toward the East by the said Khurshedji Sukhlaji Street, on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhai Nusserwanji Contractor, on or towards the North by Foras Road and on or towards the South by the property or demand in the said property or for.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1920.

I. K. DESAI.

For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, 7941 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJI DINSHAJI JELINWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Leasehold land or ground, containing admeasurement 1,412 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6928 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward, Ward Nos. 4090, 4091, 4096-4094 and Street Nos. 86-88, 116-118, 122-124 and 154-156 and which said premises are situate at Khurshedji Sukhlaji Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or toward the East by the said Khurshedji Sukhlaji Street, on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhai Nusserwanji Contractor, on or towards the North by Foras Road and on or towards the South by the property or demand in the said property or for.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,

7940 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists. Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY. CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneer will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21th, THURSDAY, the 28th and FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels etc., consisting of bales of C. P. goods, Brass flower pots, shoes, leather slippers, Eng. and country medicines, 7 bags curiorjee seeds, harmonium, stationery, haberdasnary, motor tyres, cylinders, horse blankets, ghee, scented Oils, Combs, Crocadile hides and heads tanned, carved wood furniture, syrups, hosiery, parts of textile machinery (granades), soaps, 2 packages bells (goongrees), suit cases, trunks and boxes, old clothing, grain, Moradabad tumblers glass Jangles, leather straps, iron pipes, etc., etc.,.

P. S.—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1920.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF FRERE ROAD AND CULLIAN STREET.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 20th inst at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 355 and five-ninths square yards and bounded on the North by the Cullian Street, on the South by the land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay on the East by the Frere Road and in the front by the land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4456 and Street Nos. 156-162 and are situated in the Registration Sub-district of Mazgaon.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P.S.—The above property will be sold subject to being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

TO-DAY 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASKS EMPTY OF COCOANUT OIL.

By the order of the party concerned and on account and risk of the default of buyer Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at plot No. 21, Sankli St., Byculla, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

500 casks empty of cocoanut oil.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DEROLE NEAR VIJAPORE IN MAHIKANTA AGENCY.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., The Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Udeyram Jivatram Vyas, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed properties at their Rooms No. 46, Apollo St., Fort, the following:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—A house at Derole near Vijapore in Mahikanta Agency, bounded on the west by the house of Shivram Jairam, on the north by the land of Shivram Jairam on the east and south by a public road.

SECONDLY:—A house bounded on the east by the house of Shivram Jairam, on the south by the house of Ganpatram Panachand on the west by a public road, on the north by a vacant land of Bhaichand Mulchand.

THIRDLY:—A field (Agathio)—land 3 Vigas bounded on the east by the field of Magaram Khemram, on the north by the field of Shivram Jairam, on the west by the Durbar Chaida and on the south by a field of Mulchand Sankla.

FOURTHLY:—A field (Mowali Walo) 3 Vigas bounded on the east by a pit, on the west by a field of Keshoram Devram, on the south by a field of Bhaichand Mulchand and on the north by a field of Shiva Bhavbhi.

FIFTHLY:—A field (Wakla) land 2 Vigas bounded on the east and south by a stream on the West by a field of Jivatram Kushal and on the north by a field of Bhaichand Mulchand.

SIXTHLY:—A field (Kumkharia) land 3 Vigas, bounded on the east and south by Durbari vacant land, on the west by a field of Adiram Khushal land on the north by a field of Jivatram Khooshal.

SEVENTHLY:—A field (Charjo) 2 Vigas bounded on the east and south by Durbari vacant land, on the west, south and north by a stream.

EIGHTHLY:—A field (Durgia) bounded on the east by Bhaderwa Amba, on the south by Bhavsi field, on the west by a field of Keshowram Ichharam, and on the north by a Durbari field.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1920

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SHIP CHANDLERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 DOZ. AMERICAN OARS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th January 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Sorabji Dosabhai mortgagees at their Godown No. 214 Old Modykhana and on account and at the risk of Shah Valabhdas Ludhabhai mortgagor,

38 doz. American Ashwood, American oars including:

21½ doz. each 12 ft. long.
16½ doz. each 13 ft. long.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Jan., 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.'S SALES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DOCTORS SHOPKEEPERS AND SOLICITORS.

Messrs RICHARD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at the above address on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m., a lot of specially made sliding door show cupboards, with and without shelves and counters.

The cupboards are on view.

RICHARD & Co.,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

			Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool			8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian			200
,, ,, Imports			—
Mid. Americans Spot			19.06
Egyptian F. G. F.			66.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.		36.12
	May		34.46
	July		33.10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May		35.35
	Oct.		30.81

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.59
Feb.	
March	25.98
April	25.14
May	24.42
June	
July	23.13
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	20.10
Nov.	
Dec.	20.36

Prices taken at 10-12 a.m. nearest actual value.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

Months:	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.46—20
Feb.	26.65—16
March	25.80—14
April	25.10—16
May	24.21—18
June	23.70—14
July	23.02—15
Aug.	22.38—15
Sept.	21.61—30
Oct.	20.81—38
Nov.	20.41—36
Dec.	20.11—38

Tone of Futures:—Quiet.
,, ,, Spot:—Steady moderate biz.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.76
,, ,, Fully Good	18.60
,, ,, Fine	19.76
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	21.60
,, ,, ,, Fine	21.85
,, Broach Good	24.60
,, ,, Fully Good	24.85
,, ,, Fine	25.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	39,700
,, Exports to Great Britain	12,500
,, ,, to Continent	2,400
Futures at New York Mar.	36.25
,, ,, May	34.75
,, ,, July	33.30
Spot Cotton at New York	36.25
,, ,, Orleans	36.50
Futures at New Orleans May, Oct.	35.50 / 30.80
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	3.73.50
Silver Commercial Bars	136½

New York, Jan. 17th.

Future at New York Mar. 36.35

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 14th.

Rates %	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	81 1/2
,, 3 months delive	79

Closing Tone of Silver:—Less demand Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	5 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 3/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
7 days' fixed loans	4 7/8
Consols 2½ %	51½
Rupee Paper 5½ %	57 Unchgd.
Indian Bonds 5½ % Fluctuating Rents	91 1/2—1/8
Government Securities 5%	53 1/4 Unchgd.
Bar Gold Bought at Bank Parities	42.60

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£24
Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation	£132

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan 14th

Funding Loan 4 %	£76½ Unchgd.
Victory Loan 4 %	81½
5 % Now	99 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan 14th.

WHEAT.

Russian Ranis Fe—92 lbs. Paid	59
Australian Rosso—62 lbs.	61
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	61

SEEDS.

Control on Edible Oil removed.

Linseed, Argentine, (In Plate) Feb.-Mar. Paid Buyers	£40
Cottonseed, Bombay (round delivered per ton) Feb-Mar Paid	£25
Toria Expeseed:—Jan.-Mar. Buyers	£48

METALS.

Cashaba est Selected Copper	£124
Standard Copper S.S.	£120½
Scrap Brasses	£69
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	£5

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java C & F. Quicktie Jan.-Feb. Buyers	87
Do. Do. July-Aug. Value	85
Do. Do. July-Aug. Sellers	84/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. Buyers	87/6
Do. Do. July-Aug. Buyers	86/6
Do. Do. July-Aug. Sellers	87/6

Tone:—Firm. Little or nothing doing.

RUBBER

Tara Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	£2/8½

Tone:—Firm

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Jan. 14th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	114
,, ,, Mutton	110
Central Tone of Tallow Auction	Tending Easier

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Jan 19.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 572 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and after remaining at this price for some time improved to Rs. 574. The tone was quiet but steady with little business passing and at 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 574. Fine Comras January then being Rs 503, and March Rs. 486. The bazaar remained practically unchanged until the close, the closing rate for Broach being Rs. 575. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 575½, declined to Rs. 574, and closed as under. For ready cotton there was a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P M

Fully Good Broach	April-May		575
Fully Good Bengal	Jan.		464
Fine Oomras			520
Fine Oomras	March		485

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 19th JAN. 1920

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Jan.		492
Fully Good Broach	April-May		575
Fine M.G. Comras	Jan.		500
Fine M.G. Oomras	March		485

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal		470	415	325	Ready.
M.G. Oomras No. 3	510	500	460	..	"
Central Provinces No. 1	540	520	510	..	"
,, ,, ,, 2	530	520	500	..	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Jan. 1920:

Cotton	13,045 Bales.
Wheat	4,353 Qrtrs.
Linseed	767 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	17 693 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	4,712 "
Castorseed	18 "
Rice	61,618 "
Myrabolams	2,692 "
Cottonseed	26 760 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Grass	478 "
Jowar	537 "
Maize	1 "
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Jan. 19th 5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	74 0 0	10 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 10-80	74 0 0	10 8 0
,, Karachi Bengal	73 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	..
,, ,, Cawnpore	17 0 0	..
,, Yellow Cawnpore	17 0 0	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	18 0 0
,, ,, Thin	16 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	136 0 0	27 8 0
,, Gajar 75-25	138 0 0	..
,, Gajar 50-50	140 0 0	..
,, Black	110 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	28 0 0
Groundnuts	106 0 0	26 8 0
Mowrasseed	0 0 0	..
Nigley	51 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 8 0

Forwards: Rs. as p.

Wheat April May		7	0
Linseed May		18	7 3

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	2 3 11/16
Bank Demand	2 3 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 1/2
Fcs. Demand	449
American Dolls	93½
Hongkong ,,	267½
Shanghai	317
Japan	114
Singapore	103½

Market Quiet.

MONEY-SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 19.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27/7.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 2/3 11/16.
D D on London 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 5/8.
D D buying London 2/4.
D D on France 450.
Credit 3 Msd/a 500.
T T on Japan 113.
60 D/st Japan 108.
D D on Hongkong 221 1/2.
D D on Shanghai 377.
D D on Singapore 104.
D D on New York 233.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 89.
3½ per cent War Loan due 1928-32 99/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 60.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 67.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust 1m dated 68.
5 per cent Municipal Taxes 85.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 93½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed on account of settlement.

BHURTPORE IRESS COMPANY LTD.

The twenty-eighth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bhurtpore Press Company, Ltd., was held at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday, the 27th December, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 312-314, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Ranchhoddas Gaagji Laxmidas presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report, for the year ending 30th June 1919, stated that after providing for the depriciation of building and machinery the nett profit amounted to Rs. 9,635-13-2 to which sum being added the balance of Rs. 2,319-0-7 brought over from the last year's account, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 11,954-13-9 which the Directors recommend to dispose of as under:—

To pay dividend free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1919, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum viz:—Rs. 12 per share of Rs. 100 each. To pay Bonus to Company's staff Rs. 600 and to carry forward Rs. 2,354-13-8 to the next years account.

Messrs. Gopaldas Tricumjee Jevandas and Gokuldas Premji Ookerda were re-elected as Directors and Mr S. A. Sarangdhar was appointed auditor for the year ending 30th June 1920.

The Directors' report was adopted together with the recommendations made in it.

During December last 14,200,016 whole rupees were coined at Calcutta and Bombay mints. The total coinage from April to November last amounted to Rs. 299,800,261.

CONCERT

In aid of charity

OF THE FAMOUS SINGER

GOHAR JAN

AT THE

Excelsior Theatre

For Ladies Only

On the 27th January, 1920
From 3 to 7 p.m.

Tickets at Rs. 10, 5, and 3 respectively

Apply—

Messrs. Rose & Co.,
FORT.

How to Detect Eye-Defects.

There are many signs of eye trouble besides inability to see distinctly; here are some of them:

1.—Aching of the eyes, particularly after reading or other close work.

2.—Headache, particularly after anything involving eye-work.

This last is perhaps the most important of all, since it is the only sign of eyestrain which many people will take notice of.

Lawrence & Mayo

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Branches in the East:
ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

A EUROPEAN'S PLIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I humbly beg and trust that you will afford me a little space in the column's of your valuable paper concerning the following.

To begin with I am anxious to know through some of your readers to whom should I correspond to with regards to the high prices of living. I am living 4½ miles away from Poona and am a married man with a wife and family to support on Rs. 125 per month and every time I have to go to Poona it costs me for the Tonga return Rs. 3-8 and the market prices are exhorbitant, such as the following: Rice annas 8 per seer; butter Rs. 1-8 per lb, Potates As. 6 per seer Sugar As. 12 per seer, Eggs As. 12 per dozen, etc., but how can a married man with a large family support his children?

I am employed in the Jail Dept. on a small salary and I cannot afford to buy myself tobacco, and it is a great pity that something cannot be done to put a stop to this Profiteering. We are simply robbed wholesale by these Banias's especially when they see a European enter their premises.

I have been in this country about 16 years and I have never seen anything like it since I have been out in India. I have stayed in Bombay for 10 years and am now shocked at the present state of affairs which is daily growing worse. Every month I have to pay my Tyak Rs. 10, my Dhulkman Rs. 10, my Dhobie Rs. 8, my Baker Rs. 5, my lighting cost Rs. 4 and twice a month I am compelled to visit Poona which cost Rs. 7 and leaves me a balance of Rs. 81 and I am utterly at a loss as to how to send my children to school and the results is that no education is being given them unless I pay for their conveyance to Poona and back every day which would mean about Rs. 56 per month. Then if I did that I should have left exactly Rs. 25 in which to support my wife family and self, to say nothing about giving them clothes and boots to wear.

Well I trust that before long somebody will take step to prevent us poor Europeans from being slowly starved especially after serving 17 years in the Army and fought during this War to save England but, "England will not save those who saved her in Peril" Wake up somebody and help us to live by fair or foul means.—Yours, etc.

FAUGHT AND FOGOTTEN, M.M.

Yerowda, Jan. 16.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION RULE DISCHARGED.

Sikandarkhan Mohomed Khan
vs.
The King-Emperor

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton).

This was an appeal against the order passed by Mr. R. D. Wassoodev, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, reversing the lower courts order and granting sanction to the respondent Joseph van Mohamed to prosecute the petitioner under Section 195 Criminal Pro. Code for an offence punishable under Sections 193 and 211 I. P. Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The opponent was charged at the instance of the petitioner with having committed an offence under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code in as much as he was alleged to have stabbed the petitioner at two places in the chest. He was tried by Mr. Kothawalla, First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who found that the petitioner got two wounds in the chest and those wounds were caused by a sharp instrument. He however found that the same were not caused by the opponent Joseph but were caused by the son of the opponent. The Magistrate while acquitting the opponent expressed an opinion that if the police, who had been misguided by the petitioner asked for sanction he would give it. Taking advantage of this the opponent nearly two—and half months after the order of acquittal applied to the Magistrate for sanction to prosecute the petitioner under Section 193 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code. The trial Magistrate declined to grant the sanction prayed for. The opponent having appealed the Additional Sessions Judge reversed the order and granted the sanction prayed for.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The petitioner appealed from an order of the Additional Sessions Judge reversing an order of the First Class Magistrate who refused to give sanction to prosecute the petitioner. A Rule was granted on the petitioner's application of the 16th October 1919 and therefore, it seems it was treated by the learned Judges who granted the Rule as an application in revision. The petitioner charged the accused with causing hurt with a dangerous weapon. The accused was acquitted, and the trying Judge expressed the opinion that if the Police applied for sanction to prosecute the petitioner he would have granted it. The Police did not apply. The First Class Magistrate appears to have thought that he was prevented from giving sanction because he had previously said that he would only give sanction if an application was made by the Police. The fact remains that it is evident from his judgment in the assault case that he thought that it was a case in which sanction ought to be given.

The Additional Sessions Judge has granted sanction to prosecute the petitioner. It has been argued before us that he had no jurisdiction to made the order. Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code deals with sanctions for prosecutions for certain offences and under sub-section (6) any sanction given or refused under this Section may be revoked or granted by any authority to which the authority giving or refusing it is, subordinate: and under sub-section (7) for the purposes of this Section every Court shall be deemed to be subordinate only to the Court to which appeals from the former Court ordinarily lie. Clearly the First Class Magistrate is subordinate to the Sessions Court. An appeal would lie ordinarily to the Session Court. Section 409 espically provides that an appeal to the Court of Session or Sessions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge or by an Additional Sessions Judge. Therefore it is difficult to see how it can be said that an appeal would not ordinarily lie and could be heard by the Additional Sessions Judge. Under Section 193 (2) Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges shall by such cases only as the Local Government by general or special order may direct them to try. It has not been contended that that has been no general order by the Local Government empowering the additional Sessions Judge in this case to try ordinary cases and appeals, such as are intended by Section 409. Otherwise the Additional Sessions Judge would have no power to try any case at all. Once we come to the conclusion that the Additional Sessions Judge would ordinarily have jurisdiction to hear appeals from the First Class Magistrate then it seems to follow from Section 195 that the Additional Sessions Judge would have jurisdiction to hear an application or an appeal from the First Class Magistrate refusing to give sanction. Therefore, in my opinion, the Additional Sessions Judge had jurisdiction to give sanction reversing the order of the First Class Magistrate, and I see no reason to interfere with the conclusion he came to. The Rule is discharged.

Justice Heaton further observed:—

I concur in the order proposed, and I will add a few words on the question of jurisdiction. As I understand the Code, when an Additional Sessions Judge is appointed under Section 9 of the Code, he is appointed to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court of Session. So far as Section 9 taken by itself makes it clear, or enables us to understand matters, the Additional Sessions Judge and even an Assistant Sessions Judge has all the powers of a Sessions Judge, and if we continue our attention to Section 9, he is a Sessions Judge. But thereafter the Code proceeds to limit in certain particulars the powers both of Additional and of Assistant Sessions Judges. It does so, for instance, in Section 31 in the matter of the sentences which an Assistant Sessions Judge can impose. It does so in Section 193 in the matter of the trial of cases. It does so in Section 409 in the matter of power to hear appeals. An Additional Sessions Judge has power to hear appeals, an Assistant Sessions has has not. But the theory of the Code to my thinking is quite clear. The Additional Sessions Judge has those powers of the Court of Session which he is not by some specific provision of the Code prohibited from exercising. He is certainly not prohibited from exercising the power to hear an appeal or an application, whichever you call it, against an order of sanction or refusal to grant sanction made by a lower Court. It seems to me, therefore, that it is not made out that the Additional Sessions Judge acted without jurisdiction. There is no other reason of importance why his order should be interfered with."

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY.

ALTERATION OF MEMORANDUM.

In the matter of the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt.)

This was a petition by the Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., under Section 12 of the Indian Companies Act for confirmation of a special resolution for altering the memorandum of Association which was passed by the Company at its meeting held in 1919.

In the petition it was stated that the Company was registered under Indian Companies Act of 1882 on 1st April, 1902. The capital of the Company was originally Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, of which 5,000 shares in all were issued. The capital was subsequently increased to Rs. 30,00,000 by the issue of 1,000 additional shares of Rs. 500 each. The object of the Company was to acquire from the late Mr. J. N. Tata, the hotel property which was then in course of construction on the Apollo Reclamation to purchase, erect or otherwise acquire and equip any other hotels in Bombay or elsewhere in India, and to purchase or otherwise acquire any other landed property in Bombay yielding the best rents obtainable therefor. By a special resolution of the Company duly passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on 8th July, 1917, and confirmed at a second extraordinary general meeting held on 23rd July, 1919, it was resolved to detete clause 3 of the Company's memorandum of association, setting out the objects of the company and to substitute an entirely new clause. It was further stated that the new clause did not in any way alter the leading and principal objects of the company. All that it did was to specify the objects of the Company in considerable detail, in accordance with modern practice.

His Lordship, in chambers admitted the petition but directed that it should be heard in court in order to satisfy his Lordship that it was fair and equitable to invest the company with these powers.

At the hearing of the petition, Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the petitioners. He submitted that Sub-Clause (d) of Section 12 of the Indian Companies Act was identical in terms with Clause (d) of Section 8 of the English Companies Act Sub-Clause 5 of Clause 3 of the memorandum had been taken verbatim from Palmer's Company precedents, where it was stated that such a clause was frequently adopted in memorandums of Association of Companies. Counsel also said that in the case of various other Companies the memorandum of Association was allowed to be altered by the Court.

His Lordship made an order confirming the resolution for alteration.

INFRINGING COMPANIES' ACT.

FINE OF RUPEE ONE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. H. B. Mitchel Registrar of Companies, charged Messrs. Bhikabhai Ramchandra and Chotalal Harilal Parekh, Managing Agents of the Swadeshi Oil Mills Company Limited with the infringement of Section 92 of the Indian Companies Act.

It was alleged that on the 3rd November, 1919, the Company filed a statement in lieu of a prospectus to the Registrar under Section 98 of the Act, and on the 24th October an advertisement giving details of Capital and offering shares to the public for subscription, was inserted in the "Times of India." But no copies of the prospectus or the advertisement was filed with the Registrar as required by Section 92 of the Act.

The defence was that there was no deliberate breach of the Act. It was only a mistake and it was doubtful whether the advertisement could be called a prospectus. A statement in lieu of the prospectus had already been filed with the Registrar.

His worship acquitted the second accused as he was not served with a summons and convicted and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Re. 1.

Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 1013/19444-18—Merwanji K and Co, Vallabhdas Kallianji and ors v v Madhavlal Ranchodlal and Co, Mehta D and L, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court, No. 46.

SUMMERY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.)

5146-19—Ard H D and Co, Shamji Hunsraj and Co a firm v Malsey Kanji a firm.

SUITS FOR HEANING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1428-19—Matu J & M, Bejnath Harnandrai & o.s a firm v. Messrs Sadakukh Gambherchand a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

1532-17—Mehta D and L, Narandas Raghunathdas a firm v. Narandas Kakubhai & co. a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1653-19—Mehta D and L Esmail Mahomed and Sons a firm v. Kishordas Hurjivandas Matubhai J and M.

1467-19—Metha D and L Gordhandas Kalyanji v Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm Dubash and Co.

493-19—Edgelow G W and Co. Messrs. Mirzamal Motilal a firm v. Moorji Naran Raghavaya N and Co.

738-19—Mulla and M Messrs. Kotraya Maiah Balrajaya a firm v. Messrs. Vishram Dhanji a firm anr Payne and Co. Ardeshir H D and Co.

1343-19—N C Dalal Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v. Narandas Anandilal a firm Khandvalla and Co.

882-19—Bhimji and Co. R D Motisha and Co. a firm v. Narrotamdas Hargowandas a firm Khandvalla and Co. Shamrao M and H.

1133-19—Mehta D and L H M Syed and Co. a firm v. Kapurchand Dwarkadas a firm Craigie B and C.

1381-19—M B Chothia Aga Haji Mehdi Ispahani v H S M Kazrani & Sons a firm.

412-19—Jamshedji R & D Tulsiram Jagatram a firm v. Naradans Bhukhdas a firm Malvi M R and Co.

742-19—Raghavaya N & Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. James Finlay and Co. Ld. Crawford B and Co.

1780-19—Mehta D and L Ramji Deokaran a firm v. Narandas Dayabhai a firm Raghavaya N and C.

93-19—Shamrao M and L R Bhaichandbhai and Co. a firm v. Madhavdas Liladhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1053-19—Motichand and D Chunilal Mulchand and anr v. Dwarkadas Chotalal a firm Mehta D and L.

278-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs. Shamaldas Manilal a firm v. Messrs. Harprai Fulchand a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1182-19—Mehta D and L Kantilal Choonilal a firm v. Gulabchand Amritlal a firm Bhimji and Co.

1231-19—Bhai K and G Haridas Tricumdas a firm v. Narotam Motichand a firm Motichand and D.

558-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs. Laxminarayen Gangadhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1380-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Kanji Dewji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Mohun and Co. a firm Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLANCEY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HAIRING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

82-18—Dastur and Co, Dhunji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Dayachand and ors, Daph F and D, Moti and Devi, Amar and Mangaldas, Part heard.

LAND ACQUISISTION REFERENCE.

L A R 1-12—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Jehangir Nomonji Kutt, Merwanji K & Co., Little and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

785-18—Kanga & S. Motimal Hotchand Ahiya v E H Elias and anr, Mulla and M, Soonderdas & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3045-19—Dastur and Co., Shamji Govindji v. Bhavanji Govindji, N C Dalal.

2498-19—Unwalla P & P, Ranchoddas Narrotamdas a firm v. Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandwalla & Co.

2976-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kissandas Gokuldas a firm v Ramlal Biyani, Ard H D and Co.

3098-18—Tyabjee D and Co. Baldevdas Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jadowji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

2759-19—Dubash and Co, Burjorji Maneckji Wadia v Motilal Amritlal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

2898-19—Moti and Devi, Laxmichand Panachand v Vithaldas Gigabhai, Rust and Gin.

3115-19—Purnanand and Club, Girdharlal Motilal and anr v Sha Chunilal Karsandas a firm, M V Gokhale.

3236-19—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Nursey v Pragji Ludha a firm, Ragh N and Co.

LONG CAUSES

2937-19—Madhowji K and Co, Khanum Behjal v Jawil Mahomed Khan Bashir Mahomed Khan Dubash and Co.

2938-13—Madhowji K and Co, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi v Jawil Mahomed Khan Bashir Mahomed Khan, Dubash and Co.

489-19—Mirza M and M, Karbalai Mahomedalli Mahomed Saleh Iraki v Haji Hussein Tari and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1301-18—Bhai K and G, Manchai Gokulbhai a firm v Kesavlal Jamnadas and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

1870-19—Little and Co, Nazerali Khanbhoy v Messrs Amratlal and Co a firm, Mulji and Th.

1805-18—Kharas and Co, Narsidas Gangji Popat a firm v Rowji Devchand Madhowji K and Ch.

1315-18—Shroff and D, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co v Messrs Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

2277-19—Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Shomji v Cawasji Framji and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

2264-19—Bhimji and Co, Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co a firm v Virji Hurjiwandas a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2310-19—M B Chothia, Narotam Mangaldas v F Mohanlal and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

2806-19—Mulji and Th, Ambalal Navalal a firm v Shantilal Balubhai a firm, Smetham B and Co.

2347-19—Captain and V, Meghji Ludha v Thakar Mangaldas Velji a firm and ors, Madhowji K and Ch, N C Dalal, Malvi M R and Co.

3103-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodhar a firm v Bisandas Jivanmal a firm, Motichand and D.

2756-19—N C Dalal, Mohanlal Motilal a firm v Harilal Bhoglal, Amin and D.

THE HON. MR. JUESTICE CREEN.

FOR JUDGMENT

2011-18—Purnanand and Club, The Imperial Diary and Co a firm v Shaikhally Sullemanji a firm, Chitnis and Devi.

2145-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Anandlal a firm v Ramdin Kapurchand a firm, Jam R and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

44-17—Ragh N and Co, A L A R a firm v Bilasrai Haribux and ors.

1152-19—Captain and V, Amringji Jethaji a firm v Kasturchand Oomaji and ors, Payne and Co.

2059-19—Motichand and Devi, Maganlal Raichand v Messrs Mohanlal Fakirchand a firm, Chitnis M and Co.

2325-19—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Siduram and Bandram v Messrs Chuvamal Ganes Visham.

2440-19—Motichand and Devi, Messrs Kasturchand Sukalchand a firm v Sha Nathalal Hakamchand and ors, Dharamsi and Co.

3088-19—Motichand and Devi, Messrs Visanji Morarji and Co v Messrs S Betman and Co, Purnanand and Cl.

3089-19—Bhai K and Gir, Dulerai and Co a firm v Karamchand Tricumpi a firm, Mer K and Co.

3093-19—Tyabji D and Co, Ram Kisson Rathi a firm v Motilal Thakordas, Hiralal Th and Co.

3118-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Mumraj Rambhagat a firm v Messrs Ramchander Bijnath a firm, Matu J and M.

3180-19—Tyabji D and Co, Rambux Jainarayen a firm v Nathmall Sitaram.

3202-19—Soonderdas and Co, Vajenji Onkerinal a firm v Sheshmal Lalchand and anr.

3203-19—Soonderdas and Co, Vajenji Onkerinal a firm v Sheshmal Lalchand and anr.

3207-19—Mulla and M, Ramdas Govindji v Nimbhoddas Parshottam a firm, Edg G W and Co.

3229-19—Motichand and Devi, Messrs Shrinaraven Baldeodas a firm v Liladhar Narsey a firm, Manilal and Kher

3233-19—Ard H D and Co, Karsondas Devj v Odhavji Sabuderji, Dastur and Co.

3263-19—Payne and Co, Messrs Haji Hassam Moti a firm v Abdul Gani Noor Mahomed Moti a firm, M B Chothia.

3414-19—Captain and V, Prior D Saone and Co afirm v Badridas Sohanlal a firm.

3440-19—Amar and M, Messrs Haji Poonid and Co afirm v Messrs Bhasa Vannappa Shethe Mundharya and Co.

3463-19—Dharamsi and Co, Alli Hoosen Ibrahim and Co a firm v Kaderbhai Nathoobhai a firm.

3508-19—Sham M and H, Nadersha Belaji Batliboi v Framroz Maneckji Setlna, M B Chothia.

3517-19—Jehangir and S, Jagjiwan Nathubhai and Co a firm v A Ahmedally and Co a firm, Unwalla P and P.

3606-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Boga and Unagri a firm v Mahomed Ibrahim Hussanalli Sramwalla.

3614-19—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm v Messrs Halabhai Maganlal a firm.

3617-19—Wadia G and Co, Husseinbhai Mulla Abdeally Anik v Neuse Uaroo a firm.

3623-19—Jehangir M and S, Bai Dhaibai v Merwanji Peetonji Bharucha.

3636-19—Khandwalla and Co, Rohagalal Purichaddas a firm v Natverlal Keshavlal a firm, Motichand and D.

3667-19—Moti and D, Rangilal Gulabchand and Co v Keshovji Ravji a firm.

3370-19—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed a firm v Allibhai Goolam Hussein and Soona firm.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3371-19—Sm B and Co, Choonilal Jamnadas v Popatlal Teherchand an danr, Kanga and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1295-18—Jamsedji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Vora Dawoodbhoy Nurbhoy and anr, Jehangir and S, Payne and Co, Part heard.

1011-19—Mulla and M, Mawraj Rambhagat a firm v Jugilal Sheoraj a firm.

612-19—Sabnis and G, Mahadeo Raghoji Jambooker v Shamsunder Haribhai Jambuker and ors, M V Gokhale.

Jamsetji R and D.

653-18—Dubash and Co, Lumraj Bhuraji a firm v Oochavlal Maneeklal a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

1252-16—Payne and Co, Chunilal Padamchand and anr v Sagarmal Daichand and ors, Mulla and M.

728-19—Smetham B and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v Dhunji Jeychand and Co a firm.

329-17—Bhai K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ramchandra Maguir and anr, Purnanand and Cl.

332-17—Bhai K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sidalingappa Richappa Tambke and ors, Payne and Co.

1348-19—Amin and D, Babaldas Khimchand v Dalsukh Manchachand and anr, Payne and Co, Jehangir and S.

1298-19—Mehta D and L, Ambalal Nathalal Vyas and ors v Girdharlal Nanalal and ors, Daphtary F and D, Pandia and Co, Mehta B and L.

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Malachite
Methylene Blue Powder
Marine Blue H
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Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
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Diadem Chrome Red BR
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Monochrome Grey WM
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Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yellow G
Acid Cardinal B
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Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

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Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
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Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
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AN INTERESTING DISPUTE.

EFFORTS FOR HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

POLICE METHODS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 16.

A dispute between Hindus and Mahomedans of Manjhanda village in Sind—having arisen in connection with cremating a corpse of a Hindu in an alleged burial ground of Mahomedans 8 month's ago and the matter having gone to court and postponed after several hearings, six Hindu and Mahomedan workers of Hyderabad Sind including two Moulvis went to the Manjhand at the request of some local people to settle the dispute harmoniously in the interest of the Hindu-Moslem unity.

A very cordial spirit prevailed throughout the discussions between half a dozen leaders on either side, the Mahomedans, being invited to the residence of the Hindus and the Hindus taking tea at the residence of the Mahomedans, and more than once during the negotiations, the local people of both the parties almost agreed to an amicable settlement but ultimately the compromise fell through owing to the uncompromising attitude of a neighbouring influential *zamindar* not belonging to the village.

POLICE METHODS.

The parties however, parted with the best of feelings but after the workers from Hyderabad left the place, the Sub-Inspector of Police sent notice to the Mukhi of the local panchayat stating that Mr. Samtdas, Pleader, Doctor Choithram, Mr. Abdul Majid, Mr. Jiaramdas and two Moulvis all Home Rulers of Hyderabad had come on the 10th January to bring about reconciliation between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Manjhand that they went back on the 11th January and it was the Mukhi's duty to inform the police officer under section 45C of the Criminal Procedure Code. Since he had broken the law he should give explanation within 3 days as section 45C says that it is the duty of the village headman specially appointed for the purpose to inform the police of the Commission of or intention to commit in the village of any non-bailable offence or offence of unlawful assembly or rioting.

MARATHI MISSION SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

ITS OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremoney of the American Marathi Mission School for the blind, Dadar was performed on Tuesday Sir Stanley Reed presiding in the absence of the Hon. Lady Lloyd.

Among those present were the Bishop of Bombay, Lady Proctor Lady Reed, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Mellard; Rev. W. Hazam.

The proceedings commenced with a recitation of a holy hymn sung by several blind children in harmony with a Piano which was played by a blind lad. The hymn was followed by a prayer after which Miss Millard read the report of the School.

WORK OF TWENTY YEARS.

In the course of the report it was stated that During the famine of 1900 while visiting a famine camp of many thousands of men, women and children, she they observed many children blind or becoming blind through carelessness and neglect. It was a sad sight and awakened the determination then and there to do something, if possible, to alleviate the unnecessary suffering of so many innocent victims. Upon investigation it was found that of the 600,000 blind persons in India less than three hundred were under instruction, and in this Presidency aside from two or three small classes nothing was being done to help them. So in fear and without previous experience, a class of three little children, two girls and one boy, was started. As soon as it became known that such a class existed applications began to come in from all over the Presidency. From the one room in which they began the work they soon moved to a house of three rooms and then to a small bungalow which they soon rapidly outgrow. Finally two bungalows in Love Lane, which they so long occupied was secured.

The school was now well established and they applied for a Government grant in aid which was speedily forthcoming and as the school increased the funds also increased according to the daily needs. But still all the time they were thinking and dreaming of a permanent building which they saw that Day and which had been built with the small gifts of many friends and the larger gifts of a few. The generous Trustees of the famous N. M. Wadia Trust Funds were the first to encourage them with a grant of Rs. 15,000. While Mrs. E. R. Voorhees of New York later sent a noble gift of ten thousand dollars which amounted to Rs. 30,600. These two gifts established a fund and assured the project. Efforts were also being made to secure a suitable site from Government and a building grant in aid. Both of these were most generously granted.

During all these years about two hundred blind boys and girls had attended the school. Many of the earlier famine children died but others had taken their places and of these they had every reason to be proud. Numbers of those young men and women were now earning an honest living in various parts of this Presidency. Some were cane workers, others musicians or teachers and all were respected and encouraged by their many friends. The children were taught the regular standards in Marathi and English Braille. Much attention was given to music, cane-work and bead-work, very plain sewing, knitting and house-work.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The things now remaining to be accomplished the equipment of the school with new furniture and apparatus, the enclosing and laying out of the compound and the establishment of a small endowment fund. Practically all the funds had gone into the new building and the expenses had increased tremendously during the war. There seemd no prospect of going back to pre-war conditions. The organisers would like to extend the activities and much more could be accomplished if funds were available. The cane-workshop in New, Nagpada Road, for the older boys who had outgrown the school, was much hampered for lack of room. They also needed a hostel in which to live. A site had been offered for a holiday home but no funds were available for that at present.

"It this not a better expenditure of money than to encourage the blind beggars upon our streets in Bombay? Can we compare the happiness and self-respect of these blind young men and women with the miserable wretches and ignorant little children whom we daily see begging upon our city streets?" Feeling put Miss Millard to the audience. After which Lady Reed unveiled the Tablet amid cheers.

SIR S. REED'S REMARKS.

Sir Stanley Reed in his presidential remarks observed that it was a bitter disappointment that Her Excellency Lady Lloyd could not attend the function. He said they could all know from Miss Millard's account how that School had come into existince during the famine of 1900 the miseries of which year every one would pray to God never to cast upon the humanity. There was one aspect of the institution which come home and it was that it had been carried out by an American lady in American method and financed mostly by Americans and it seemed to him to have a splendid future. The he then paid a tribute to Miss Millard for her splendid service in connection with the American Mission and said if any vote of Thanks was to be passed, it was better diserved by none other than Miss Millard and that there was no prounder and glader heart there than that of Miss Millard the bruit of whose efforts was that instution like the ones at Byculla. Referring to Miss Millard's appeal for funds Sir Stonley Reed said they all knew how freely Indians give to their suffering people but their charity would have been better utilised in such institutions than in the aid of the so-called mendicants. He hoped that their Indian fellow-citizens, specially the Hindu, would accord their warmest support to such institutions. He also hoped that Her Excelency Lady Lloyd would grace the institute and encourage its activities by paying a visit to the institution some times. He concluded by once more paying a tribute to Miss Millard

The proceeings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and the audience dispersed after an inspection of the new building and blind children's work.

MEMORIAL TO MR. MONTAGU.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A memorial fund in recognition of the great services rendered by the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu has been started, to which the following subscriptions have been promised. It is proposed to raise a memorial to Mr. Montagu from this fund and the balance to be used towards some educational object by way of scholarships as will be decided by subscribers.

All subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Provisional Treasurers, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla. 1,727 tons, Captain A J Terry, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Minnedosa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Minnedosa. 8,521 tons, Captain G C Evans, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

WHY SATYAGRAHA WAS STARTED?

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SULTAN AHMED.

The following is a detailed report of the cross-examination of Mr. Gandhi by Sardar Samibzda Sultan Ahmad Khan at Ahmedabad.

Q.—I want to ask you a few questions, Mr. Gandhi. Now going back for a moment to the Rowlatt Legislation, you are no doubt aware that before the war there were a great many anarchical crimes in India?

A.—I would not subscribe to the statement that there were a great many anarchical crimes in India.

Q.—There were at any rate dacoities and murders in Bengal by people who were not afraid of Government. There was a bomb thrown on the Viceroy at Delhi?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—There were a great many trials held in Bengal?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—And it was due to these occurrences and to keep up law and order that a commission was appointed consisting of three eminent judges presided over by Mr. Justice Rowlatt?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They went into the question very carefully and after a very careful investigation of the whole case, they submitted a report to the Government, and in that report I understand they made certain recommendations for a certain kind of legislation. I heard you to say that you did not agree with the conclusion of that Report?

A.—I said that.

Q.—What are your grounds for not agreeing with those recommendations?

A.—Because the facts that have been martialled in the Rowlatt Committee's Report did not irresistably lead me to the conclusion that any such legislation was at all necessary. On the contrary upon those facts I would have written a report totally contrary to the Rowlatt Report. That was the impression left on my mind.

Q.—But you do not deny that so far as the information in the hands of the Government was concerned, it is a fact that serious crime was happening in the country?

A.—No more serious than in any other country, and certainly there is no serious crime in India. This anarchy proper has been confined to Bengal. You have had an outburst here and there, but after all Bengal is not India.

Q.—Anarchy and crime prevailed very largely in Bengal?

A.—I would not under-rate the significance of it. It was there and serious enough to warrant strong Government measures. I do not deny that at all. But at the time the Rowlatt Committee framed its report and took evidence, I venture to submit, that the material before that Committee did not warrant the conclusion. may be totally wrong in that, but the Rowlatt Committee's report is tainted with one very serious, defect, in that it is the evidence which was taken practically in secret and it was all official evidence.

Q.—Assuming for argument's sake that the facts as martialled by the Rowlatt Committee did not warrant the report which they made, you say that the conditions in Bengal were such as made the adoption of such strong measures necessary, and you admit, independent of the report, such strong measures were necessary?

A.—I admit that.

REFORMATORY MEASURES NEEDED.

Q.—What measure would you suggest that Government should have adopted to meet the situation?

A.—But the Government have actually adopted the measures which I do not approve of, entirely. I simply say that the Government would be entitled, and it would be its duty, to adopt strong measures to root out crimes of that nature. In answer to the question what measure should be adopted by the Government, I can only say, not the Rowlatt Act—of course it is not for me to suggest what measures Government should adopt,—but if I were to point out what measure Government should adopt, then all the measures that I would be capable of suggesting would be of a reformatory character and not of repressive character, whereas the Government measures were all of a repressive character.

Q.—You will surely agree that in the existing state of human nature Government who are responsible for keeping up law and order are compelled, however much it may be against their wishes, to adopt repressive legislation?

A.—Certainly. Therefore I can only say, constituted as I am, that I am prepared to examine any measures that the Government may submit and criticise. But it is not possible for me to say what measures Government should adopt because my mind would immediately work at reforming the criminal and not at punishing the criminal. If I had to frame a legislative measure, it will be of that character, but I would not deny the right of a Government to adopt repressive measures also.

Q.—When you admit the right of Government to adopt strong measures and you criticise the particular measure that Government have adopted, surely I am entitled to ask what repressive legislation in your opinion Government should have undertaken to meet the circumstances?

"CERTAINLY NOT THE ROWLATT ACT."

A.—It is very difficult for me to answer that. I can only give a negative answer, certainly not the Rowlatt Act, and I would give my reasons for it. The Viceroy has got sufficient powers independently of the Rowlatt legislation, not to warrant his disfiguring the Statute Book with an enactment of an ordinary nature. Anybody reading such a law, if he had never lived in India and had opened the Statute book and read the Rowlatt legislation, the irresistable conclusion that would be left on his mind would be that India must be a country simply infested with anarchy. I do not for one moment believe that India is a country which is infested with anarchy. Therefore, I believe that the powers the Viceroy has got are absolutely ample in order to stamp out anarchy, and if the Viceroy does not use those powers and takes other powers, I think he is wrong. He has got powers of emergency legislation, and I think that that is the proper thing to do.

Q.—By ordinances you mean?

A.—Yes, and I think he would be justified in doing so and I shall give my reasons for it, because I have discussed it tarougly and given many an anxious night to the thing as to why it was that a man with a cool head of Lord Chelmsford had run into trap. He has got this emergency legislation power; he could use those powers, and he could use those powers without the slightest hesitation and need not go to the legislature. He takes a responsible step and he should justify his step subsequently to the legislature or to the country or to the public opinion such as it is to-day in the country, and not anticipate events and put a law on the ordinary statute book of the country. I think that there the Executive went much further than it was warranted by the facts.

Q.—I have not had the benefit of reading the Rowlatt Act but I suppose it is merely an enabling statute, i.e., by passing it the Government of India have not necessarily brought it into operation if the Governor-General in council thinks it necessary?

A.—Except that part of it.

Q.—The Governor-General certifies that the Law has to be extended to a certain area, but don't you think that it is a sufficient safeguard?

"A TAINTED SANCTION."

A.—I do not think for one moment that it is so, knowing so well as I do the manner in which these sanctions are given. The origin of the sanction is really a tainted sanction. The origin would be through an humble police officer, or not even an officer, but an humble police-man. He goes and tells his superior "Oh, such and such thing are happening here'. Now the Police Officer may or may not go into the thing deeply, he would examine the things through the spectacles of the police-man who gave him the information. Then after that the original taint in it travels upward till at last it goes to the Viceroy With all this ceremonial sactity of investigation which is so tainted, I say it is wrong, and therefore the Viceroy should not have taken the power ordinarily to declare those things. If he wants to make himself responsible, then let him be the author of the legislation, and not the legislature.

Q.—Do I understand you correctly that in such important matters, because a thing has originated from a police-man, that will be taken up by all the officials above him right through to the Viceroy without they themselves minutely scrutinising the thing in the light of their own experience and knowledge whether the representation is worth giving attention to or not?

A.—I do not say that it is not possible to manage things in any other manner. In a Government constituted as ours is, that is the only possible step to take, but knowing that, I would not arm the Executive with powers so deadly in connection with a crime which is not endemic in India. If anarchy had become endemic throughout the length and breadth of India, I would not probably have said much against the Rowlatt legislation; then I would condescend to examine the details. To-day I would not condescend to examine the legislation and even to talk of it because I consider that the principle itself is at bottom unsound. In ordinary affairs I can understand it, but when it is a matter of simply dealing with a whole community, because that is what the powers mean, any body may be commanded and called upon to lodge security.

Q.—You know that during the War under the Defence of India Act there were a great many people who were interned as a necessary measure of safety and that after signing the peace, I suppose *ipso facto* after a lapse of six months those people must come out. Then the question would certainly arise as to how the Government should deal with people of a dangerous character. Would you not approve of the Government having a certain weapon in their hands to deal with the situation that might be created any moment?

A.—I respectfully contend that the Government have such a weapon. They have it already by the powers granted to the Viceroy to pass ordinances. The Defence of India Act cannot really be used in my humble opinion as a stepping stone to legislation of the Rowlatt Act type in times of peace. It was pre-eminently a war measure, and what you would allow in war time you would certainly not allow in times of peace.

Q.—But the legislation is merely an enabling measure and it is also limited to three years?

A.—I understand that, but I cannot contemplate with equanimity a whole people being condemned even for three years.

WHY SATYAGRAHA WAS STARTED.

Q.—Now I want to know what was the object of starting the Satyagraha movement? Was it started with a view to bring about a better political condition or as a means to oppose the immoral legislation which is not approved of by the country? What was the necessity for it?

A.—The necessity lay in the intense desire to have that legislation repealed. If you fail to get redress through the ordinary channels of petition and so on, you must examine whether there are other ways open to you extra-ordinary, still not unconstitutional, and I found that this was the only way to combat the mischief and the evil.

Q.—Could you not by constitutioanl means do it?

A.—I fail to discover any other less effective constitutional means. It has been suggested to me by a very great friend that I should have at least promoted a petition and awaited an answer to the petition to the House of Commons before embarking upon it. I beg to differ from him, and I still hold that while it was open to me to do it constitutionally, it would have been totally ineffective. I could not have secured a repeal of the Rowlatt Act by those means.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because of my political experience. A petition after its having gone through all the stages in India, I have not known to have succeeded.

Q.—Therefore you think that the only means open to you was the Satyagraha movement?

A.—The only other honourable means open to me was that. Certainly.

Q.—If I heard you correctly you said you feared half literacy more than illiteracy. Did I hear you correctly?

A.—That was quite right.

Q.—I would like to know the reasons for holding that view?

A.—Because I have noticed travelling throughout India that youths with ill-digested education are far more irresponsible and thoughtless than the illiterate masses. I think that the illiterate masses are much better balanced than the half-educated youths of the country, and I believe that if the latter could be re-claimed from the error into which they have to-day fallen the problem before India could become infinitely simpler than it is to-day.

Q.—Whom would you call half-educated men?

A.—Take a boy who has passed to the High School and has a little knowledge of English, still less a knowledge of English history. He reads newspapers which he only half understands and feeds on his own predilections instead of checking them. Such a man is far more dangerous to the peace and well being of India than the totally illiterate masses.

Q.—How would you meet the situation?

A.—I have been trying to meet the situation, and I flatter myself with the belief that I have attained success which I had not anticipated in that direction.

Q.—In what way?

A.—Because even such men, when you appeal to them, they tax your patience more than the illiterate people, but when if you are patient enough with them, they are certainly amenable to reason and control also.

Q.—Do I understand you correctly to say that those people who go through High School are patient enough to receive further teaching, but they tax your patience when you try to put them on the right path?

A.—I think the very foundation of the educational system to-day in India is so unsound that it does not tend to make a man balanced after he has even finished his education. As a matter of fact, we have not so many highly educated Indians as to be able to form universal conclusions, and so I do not dread to lay down any definite conclusions about that, because I have got sufficient data, a large number of men to work with and work upon, and so I have come to the conclusion that our educational system is rotten to the core and it requires over-hauling.

DEFECTS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Q.—I want to know the big defects of that educational system?

A.—The one defect is, that there is no real moral or religious education in the Schools. The second defect is, that, seeing that the medium of instruction is English which places such a strain upon the intellectual resources of the youths who are receiving the education that they really do not assimilate the noblest ideas that are imparted to them through the Schools. They have got nothing but parrot's training, the very best of them.

Q.—What would you substitute? In your view the medium of instruction should be vernacular and religious teaching should be introduced?

A.—I think these two defects must be remedied, and then there is the personal element, the personal touch on the part of the teachers is also lacking. A better class of teachers with much better traditions than are in vogue to-day are required. These three things will certainly bring about the needful change.

Q.—Do I understand it correctly that the Satyagraha movement is concerned principally or mainly with inculcation of truth and high morality without regard to the number of people who will follow it?

A.—Certainly, that is the idea.

Q.—The essence of the thing is in itself, apart from the number?

A.—It does not matter whether there two members or one member.

Q.—Has this movement also spread to the Punjab?

A.—I think it has spread to the Punjab as a leaven.

I cannot lay my hands upon any who has signed the Satyagraha pledge, but I have come to the conclusion that the Punjab is just as capable of receiving and responding to the doctrine as any other part of India if not perhaps more so; but there I may be mistaken, but certainly the Punjab is just as receptive as any other part of India.

On the arrival of the coastal mail steamer Lhassa at Karachi, on Wednesday, the customs authorities discovered a loaded revolver and British Bank notes and gold, two gold watches and other articles of the total value of Rs. 10,000 among the baggage of a Mahomedan party of five, believed to be residents of the Central Provinces. Four of the gang were handed to the police and fifth believed to be the leader was detained by the Customs Authorities on promising to point out other accomplices on board another steamer in the harbour.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 19

S S City of York, McKeller, Hull, Dec 18.
S S Bankura, Grant, Buareh, Jan 11.
S S Nourel Bahar, Salim, Muscat, Jan 13.
S S Kashmir, Bartlett, London, Dec 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19.

S S Chakla, Terry, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained its portclearance yesterday.

S S Minnedosa, Evans, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Hydra No II for Bangkok etc.
Steamer Jeddah for Red Sea Port.
Steamer Ganges Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Morsada for London etc.

S S City of York:—The City Line steamer City of York, 5,031 tons, Captain J McKeller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo and 143 passengers, which port she had left on 18th ultimo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussreh, with a general cargo, 28 cabin and 595 deck passengers, which port she had left on 13th instant.

S S Nourel Bahar:—The steamer Nourel Bahar, 312 tons Captain S B Salim, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 5 deck passengers, which port she had left on 13th instant.

S S Kashmir:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain E B Bartlett, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with a general cargo and 144 cabin and 7 deck passengers, which port she had left on 24th ultimo

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Monday 19th January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A T Bermuda	Warren Line	24 1-20	..Graham & Co
E Nourel ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
E Sendia ..	Ranson	20-1-20	..M M & Co
F Sambo	Mara ..	N F	N F	..N F Sastha
Vi let	N F	N F	..R E Collis & Co
Perrara ..	Ahsdra	N F	..B W & Co
Parsee ..	"	N F	..M M & Co
Karle			
Q Pentakota	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indrawadi ..	Karachi	23-1-20	..K N & Co
Nilambur	Bh wnagar	21-1-20	..— & Co
Mangalore	Mangalore	17-1-20	..K N Co
Sabarmati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Larka ..	6 days	20-1-20	..R E Collis & Co
Parvati			
Ahmad Hosni	6 days	22-1-20	..R E Collis & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	..T M & Co
S Saxonia	Jeddah	20-1-20	..T M & Co
rkiana	ew York	N F	..J Finlay & Co
7 Burma			
Mara ..	Kobe	N F	..O S Kaisha
8 Ganges			
Maru ..	K be	21-1-20	..O S Kaisha
9 H zh Wa	obe	N F	.. K kaisha
10 Circa ia	Liverpool	31 1-20	..W & A G & Co
11 Chaka ..	K Coast &	Karachi	16-1-20	..M M & Co
12 Shus ar	P Gulf	24-1-20	..H S Shustary
13 Yukume			
Maru ..	Kobe	20-1-20	..O S Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 K F Aug.	U Kingdom	23 1-20	..— W & Co
4 Nirvana	Karachi	17-1-20	..M M & Co
6 Caledonia	Liverpool	27 1 20	..K E & Co
Saraswati	F	N F	..R E Collis & Co
Clan Fenest.	N F	F	..J Finlay & Co
Main Coma	F	W F	..K S & Co
Kuvera ..	Liver	24-1-20	..M M & Co
13 Elsina	Liverpool	24-1-20	..Graham & Co
1 Karmala	alcutta	20 1-20	..M M & Co
2 Banka	Bangkok	N F	..G A & Co
3 Norwich	City Ge oa	17-1-20	..W & A G & Co
5 Trojan	rince	N F	25-1-20	..T M & Co
Kalda nan			
C e v ..	N F	N F	..W & A G & Co
8 P Sa ka			
Kashmir	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Jeero ..	N F	N F	..R Dowsed Esq
Kowet ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Kentro e ..	N F	1 days	..Graham & Co
Morvada ..	N F	20-1-20	..M & Co

EXPORT.

Jan. 19.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool 100 bales cotton J Narsunas & Co., 450 bales cottonsy Walmer & Co., 50 bales hemp Allabhoy Chagla & Co., 2001 cwts myrabollams B J Ramdas & Co., 150 bales cotton E Dossa & Co., 100 bales cotton Bombay Company.

S S Tabermede for Liverpool—118 bales cotton M Saverchand, 101 bales cotton G N Patel, 200 bales cotton D Koondanmull & Co., 2,002 cwts c myrabollams Dinshawji Bhicaji & Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—100 cases camphor Tulsidas Tezpall.

S S Tebermede for Marseilles—2,000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Marvada for London—250 bales hemp M E Umrigar Bros., 105 cwts gum karuga M H Nassar & Co., 2 bales cowhides 3 bales sheep skin David Sassoon & Co., 37 cases shaving soap K H Katrak & Sons, 59 cwts paint B S N Co., 51 bales cotton cutting 14 bales woolen cutting 10 bales canvas cutting A Meyer, 550 cwts turmeric P Narayan.

S S Mavada for Middlesbro'—2,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgow—1000 cwts teak square Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.

S S Trikieve for New York—10,003 cwts myrabollams P Mathuradas & Co.

S S Trijan Prince for Antwerp—47 bales cotton Walmer & Co., 79 bales cotton Easoochand Roopchand, 1,150 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 24 bales cotton H E Bode & Sons, 77 bales cotton G Chandulal & Co., 100 cases camphor Tooisidas Tezpall, 359 cwts gum arabic Esmail Dossa & Co.

S S Trajan Prince for Ghent via Antwerp—2,098 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Trajan Prince for Switzerland via Antwerp—375 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Trajan Prince for Hamburg via Antwerp—207 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co., 1,311 bales cotton K H Nayani & Co.

S S Nanca for Kobe—1,500 bales cotton Goshe Kabushnai Kaisha, 50 bales cotton J A Begbie & Co., 100 bales cotton Narandas V Dass, 200 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co., 100 bales cotton Joosub Peermahomed & Co., 10 bales cotton Mamraj Rambhagat, 300 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co., 100 bales cotton Bombay Company, 100 bales cotton United Commercial Co., 32 bales cowhides G Suchidina & Co.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 19.

S S Ismaila from Calcutta. Agents B M & Co—3,446 tons coal, 3,000 bags rice, 6 bales jute twine, 100 coil manila rope, 1,488 bags b nuts, 37 bags cardamams, 10 cases stry, 6 bags pepper, 1,379 bags urid 2,297 bags gram, 510 brls lub oil, 28 bags myrabollams, 3 bags inder jaw, 31 bundles chiratta 15,000 bags sugar, 7 bundles h twine, 3 bundles aline, 8,000 bales gunny bags.

S S Nrani from Rangoon, via Coconbo. Agents Turner Morrison & Co—58,190 bags rice.

S S Sunda from Bangkok via Colombo. Agents Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co—731 pieces teak square, 1,683 pieces teak lanka, 46,096 pieces 6,942 bundles teak scantlins, 136 pieces malvang square, 150 bags 167 ho tea, 100 bags colombo roots.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, General Meeting, the Hon. Mr Dinshaw M. Petit's Office, Hornby Road, p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd opens a Sale of Work in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society on the grounds at the Cama Hospital, at 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Special Meeting, at 3 p.m

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of members and friends at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

Dinner Party at Govt. House, at 3-30 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements China and Japan per s.s. Thongwa (via Negapatam) closes at G.P.O. at 6.30 p..m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MEHTA.—Bai Dhunbai, daughter of late Mr. Beramji H. Mehta, and sister of Messrs. Kaikosru and Ardesir Beramji Mehta and late Cawasha Beramji Mehta, died yesterday afternoon. Funeral at 9 a.m., (S. T.), at "Sea Side" Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba. 7944

A NEW WEEKLY.

We are given to understand that the "Railway Samachar" a weekly paper entitled is to be started soon in Hindi in Bombay.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Prof. C. J. Sisson, Elphinstone College, will deliver a lecture at the Institute, at 6-30 p.m., this evening on "The Cinema and the Elizabethan Drama," under the presidency of Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Col. J. S. McNeill, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, (I.D.F.) will play at the P V Mary Gymkhana commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

ANGLO-URDU NIGHT SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the League an Anglo-Urdu Night School will be opened at the Madanpura Settlement of the League to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Cassumally Aurangabadi will preside.

SASOON MACHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Prof. C. J. Sisson, will deliver a lecture at the above Institute to day at 6-30 p.m. on "The Cinema and the Elizabethan Drama" when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, Principal Government Law School, will preside.

FAR EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Extension Co. Ltd., notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

India to Australia:—Full rate 12 hrs; Deferred 19 hrs.

Australia to India:—Full rate 16 hrs; Deferred 16 hrs.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

A physical culture exhibition by the "Noel Institute," Bombay, is to have an innovation in its general amusements on Wednesday when the well-known physical culture institute will hold its exhibition as the show is under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir H. Tothill, Naval Commander-in-Chief, and Major General James, Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, and as it also caters for European and Indian tastes also it should draw a record house. The boxing match between Stoker Arnold of H. M. S. Highflyer, the present heavy weight champion of the Chisa Station, the man who stood against Sam Langford, the American heavy weight a ten round bout, and Milton Rubes, Bombay, who has been on active service and who has some good lghts to his credit, should alone be an attractive feature. The wrestling contest between Ramchandra of Poona and Deranath of Ahmednagar, two warriors who claim invincibility is another interesting feature. The feats of physical culture that the Noel Institute will display are really out of the ordinary and special mention must be made of D. Mehta, a youth of 17 who is a remarkable specimen for his age. The sporting public will surely appreciate this novel entertainment which is organised for a well deserving charitable institution.

LORD SINHA'S VIEWS ABOUT REFORM ACT.

A PROTEST MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

On the occasion of Lord Sinha's arrival in Calcutta the Extremists organised a public meeting in the College Square in front of the Senate House to protest against the view recently expressed by Lord Sinha in respect of the Reform Act. They hung up their mottos "Remember Jhallianwalla Bagh" "Cooperate with General Dyer" etc., along the procession route arranged by the friends and admirers of Lord Sinha. A police sergeant removed the banners exhibiting those mottoes. But on Mr. I. B. Sen, Barrister representing to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, he ordered them to be put up again. The meeting was addressed by Mr. I. B. Sen, Professor J. L. Banerjee, the Hon. Maulvi Abul Karim and others and the following resolution was adopted:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta is emphatically of opinion that Lord Sinha's expressed opinions on the Reform Act do not represent the views of the majority of his countrymen and this meeting is further opinion that the Reception accorded to him and announced as organised by the friends an admirers of Lord Sinha is not a reception granted on behalf of the public and that it would be disingenous to represent it as a public reception."

After the meeting dispersed, thousands went towards the Senate House about 6-30 p.m., and cried "shame" on Lord Sinha at intervals and continued to do so, so long as Lord Sinha and party were there. All the lights of the gate erected at the College Square were put out by the spectotors and the organisers of the Reception dispersed quickly after putting out the remaing lights.

BOMBAY'S LEPER PROBLEM.

NEED OF SEGREGATION.

HOME RULERS AND CORPORATION.

UNWARRANTED STICTURES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding. The first question that came in for discussion was Dr. Nariman's motion that members of the Corporation should attend to the meetings more regularly "in the interests of the city" and "at some sacrifice to themselves." The speaker had in view some four members of the Corporation, all Home Rulers, who he said wanted to do many good things, but could scarcely find time and sacrifice money and energy to attend to their work. The motion was opposed almost by every member, and was ultimately thrown out by the Corporation.

The Corporation also asked the Commissioner to report to them whether leprosy was on an increase in the city and whether a leper should be placed before a magistrate for commitment to jail.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved:—

"That the statement showing the attendance of the Councillors at meetings of the Corporation from April to September, 1919, be recorded.

"2. That the Corporation are of opinion that those Councillors who cannot make it convenient to attend meetings of the Corporation regularly except owing to illness or being out of Bombay should, in the interests of the City see their way to attend regularly meetings of the Corporation and of their Committees and take active part in their deliberations at some sacrifice to themselves."

Dr. Nariman said he was obliged to bring this motion because the members of the Corporation did not take any interest in their work, and it was sometimes difficult to find a quorum. When the new elections took place many of the Home Rulers came forward as candidates with a great deal of advertisement, and some of them were elected. They adorned the house on the first day and then they made themselves extremely rare. He had found that most of them did not care to make the necessary sacrifice, and some of them did not attend the meetings even once in six months. First came the resignations of Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. Rattonsey D. Morarji and then Mr. M. R. Jayaker's. He had expected much from Mr. Jayaker, but he could not make the necessary sacrifice of time and money and energy for the city. By their action they had put the ratepayers to unnecessary expense of time and money.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, seconding, said the proposition was a harmless one and it brought to the notice of the Corporation the state of affairs regarding regularity of attendance. Out of the 72 members only seven had attended all the meetings of the Corporation. He had repeatedly found attention drawn to the question in "The Bombay Chronicle", and that no quorum could be found for three or four meetings.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said it was not possible for some of the members to attend all the meetings as they were busy men. Many of the members who attended every meeting wasted their time in talking.

Mr. P. Anstey thought it was absurd to ask the Corporation to accept a motion which was worded so loosely.

MR. JAMNADAS' OPPOSITION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas agreed with Mr. Anstey. Dr. Nariman had asked them to express a pious hope that the members would attend more regularly. He did not want to ascribe any motives to any one, but he could not help saying that behind the minds of those who had moved the resolution, there must be a desire to put forward their claim as useful members of the Corporation as against those who did not attend regularly. If the members did not attend properly, it was no business of this Corporation, but it was the business of the ratepayers who sent them to the Corporation. If they did not attend properly, Dr. Nariman could ask the ratepayers not to elect them again. But what was the use of such a proposition? Dr. Nariman had been good enough to pass strictures against some of his friends, the Home Rulers. If Mr. Jayaker, Mr. Umar Sobani and others have resigned their seats because they would not be able to fulfil their obligations to the Corporation, then all honour to them! Because they found that they could not do any service to the Corporation, because they had found that they had more important engagements, they had taken the most honourable course of resigning, and allowing others to come to the Corporation. About the statement that they were unable to sacrifice their time and money and labour it was absolutely an uncalled-for remark and that was not the fact. Mr. Umar Sobani's time was not only spent for the good of the city, but of the country. He opposed the motion.

"A USELESS PROPOSITION."

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia opposed the motion. It was a great pity that the Corporation should waste their time on such a useless proposition, as it could only bring them into ridicule. The Commissioner of Police who was absent on other more important duty, was unable to attend to the Corporation. There was Sir C. H. Setalwad who was sitting on the Hunter Commission and was also unable to attend their meetings.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy also opposed, saying Councillors who did not care to waste their time did not attend the meetings of the Corporation.

Mr. R. D. Hughes supported only the first part of the motion.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia asked whether the members, however energetic and clever, came to attend only four meetings out of fifty and then went home to attend to their own personal inerests. The members came to the meetings to do a service to the public, and it was only natural that they must make some sacrifice of their time and money for the sake of the city. He asked Dr. Nariman to withdraw the second part of the proposition. He admired Sir C. H. Setalwad, who was doing so much disinterested work in the University, and was now sitting on the Hunter Committee, but he could only find time to attend four out of 50 meetings of the Corporation; even when he was not doing that kind of work.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved the closure at this stage and the motion was adopted by a majority of 18 votes.

Dr. Nariman then wanted to withdraw his motion, but he was not allowed to do so.

FIRST PART OF MOTION CARRIED.

The motion was then put to vote and the first part only was adopted, the second paragraph being rejected.

AMENDMENT OF LEPERS ACT.

Mr. C. V. Mehta then moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether leprosy is on an increase in the City, whether action has been taken on the Resolution No. 6789, dated the 27th January, 1916, of the Corporation, suggesting an amendment of the Lepers Act by which the Police can be empowered to place a leper before a Magistrate for commitment to jail, and whether in his opinion any further measures are required for keeping leprosy in check."

Mr. Mehta said the police had no authority in their hands by which they could catch the lepers who made it their business to run away constantly from the asylum. The consequence of that was those men made themselves comfortable in the asylum for a few days and then ran away. Those escapes were taking place constantly, and the number of lepers in the city was on the increase. They had written to Government on the question in 1916, but they had either received no reply or the reply had been misplaced. He thought the Corporation should approach the Government again.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded.

SEGREGATE LEPERS' CHILDREN.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said unless proper steps were taken against these men, he feared leprosy would spread rapidly. The most important step the Government and the public should take was that they should segregate the children of the lepers. Many times the children were found not suffering from the disease and if they were segregated in their early infancy the disease was checked and they could grow into useful citizens. He hoped that the philanthropic citizens of Bombay would see that the children were safeguarded.

Dr. Viegas said Mr. Motiwalla had laid his finger on the most important point. As soon as a leper was taken to the asylum he should not be allowed to leave it, and secondly, the children should be segregated. He also thought that the inmates of the Matunga Asylum should not be allowed to roam about as they liked.

WANTED AN ANDAMANS FOR LEPERS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was of the opinion that the Matunga Leper Asylum should be removed from its present site, and it was all a question of money. There must be not a land asylum for the lepers, but an island asylum, so that they could not run away. He thought Hog Island was the most convenient place for such an asylum. These men ran away from the hospitals and that could only be prevented by taking the asylum to an island. The food supplitd in the asylum was also most wretched; how could they expect a man to live on six annas a day in these days of scarcity? The rice supplied was of a bad quality and so was the milk. If they were properly fed he was of the opinion those men would not run away.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said in the Ratnagiri Asylum where the lepers were properly fed and clothed, the men did not run away, although there was no high fencing at the time he was in charge of it. In Matunga the men ran away, on the other hand, and he was of the opinion that there must be something at the bottom of the whole question.

Lieut.-Col. Gidney said although leprosy was a loathsome disease, it was not so terrible as syphillis, and instead of wasting their time on that, they could do more useful service to the city by trying to remove syphillis. So far there had been no definite opinion whether leprosy was infectious or contagious.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said in Europe leprosy had been abolished by means of segregation. There was a world-wide society of which Sir H. E. E. Procter was the Secretary in this city, and he had collected a large sum of money. Mr. Wadia thought that the Corporation should ask the Society to look after the city's lepers, as they knew much about the disease.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

The motion was carried.

The following motions were then approved and adopted by the Corporation:—

"That the attention of the Standing Committee be invited to Sections 69 (b) and ( ) and 72 (3) of the Municipal Act and they be requested to see that the provisions of the Sections are scrupulously observed so that no contracts or arrangements for the supply of materials or execution of works are made by splitting or dividing or otherwise treating the supply or work in such a way as to avoid the necessary previous approval of the Municipal authorities mentioned therein, and that whenever it is proposed to have the invitation of tenders by public advertisement dispensed with or to make any other arrangement without accepting any tender received in response to invitation of tenders by public advertisement, the reasons for the proposal should be scrutinised with special jealousy and invariably recorded in the proceedings."

"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation with regard to—(a) A description of the various methods of road construction and repairs at present followed by the Municipality and their cost per square yard; (b) A description of the various methods of road construction and repairs followed by the Tramway Company and their cost per square yard; (c) The opinion of the Executive Engineer as to the comparative merits of rubble bottoming and cement-concrete bottoming, and as to the merits of the various methods of road construction and repairs followed by the Municipality and the Tramways Company; (d) The periods of durability of road surface after construction anew and after its next repairs according to each method under the present conditions of traffic; (e) Instances of roads and streets where each method has been followed during the period commencing from 1st April, 1913."

The Corporation then adjourned to Wednesday next.

FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

M. DESCHANEL ELECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 19.

The Havas Agency states that at Versailles to-day M. Deschanel was elected President of the French Republic.

When M. Bourgeois announced the result the whole assembly immediately rose breaking out into cheers and cries of "Vive la France," "Vive Deschanel." The latter, who was much moved rose to return the thanks. He said:—"Our hopes of 1918 have not yet been fully realised but the people of France will overcome all obstacles on the condition that they are kept in touch with their affairs."

As. M. Deschanel left the building he was greeted with loud cheers. He returned to Paris in a motor car going first to the Palais Bourbon and then to the Elysee, where he called on ex-President Poincare. The interview between the Presidents lasted forty minutes which is without precedent. It is believed that after the usual congratulations the political situation was discussed.

In view of the present trend of events it is probable that it will be necessary to adjourn the second Peace Conference for a few days. It is understood however, that M. Clemenceau will continue to be the French delegate on the Council of Three until a new Government is constituted.

M. Millerand will probably be the next Premier.

[Paul Eugene Louis Deschanel was born in 1856 at Brussels where his father was living in exile, owing to his opposition to Napolean III. Paul Deschanel studied law and began his career as secretary, to Deshayes de Marcere in 1876 and to Jules Simon from 1876 to 1877. In October, 1885, he was elected Deputy for Eure and Loire. From the first he shone out in the Chamber as one of the remarkable orators of the group of Progressist Republicans. In January, 1896, he was elected Vice-President of the Chamber and henceforth devoted himself to the struggle against the Left, not only in Parliament, but also in public meetings throughout France. His addresses at Marseilles on the 26th of October, 1896, at Carmaux on the 27th of December, 1896, and at Roubaix on the 10th of April, 1896 were triumphs of clear and eloquent exposition of the political and social aims of the Progressist party. In June, 1898, he was elected President of the Chamber and was re-elected in 1901, but rejected in 1902. Nevertheless he came forward brilliantly in 1904, and 1905 as a supporter of the law on the separation of Church and State. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1899. His most notable works are *Oraturs et hommens d'e'at* (1888) *Figures de femmes* (1889), *La De'centralization* (1895), *La Question Sociale* (1898). men of France.]

M. CLEMENCEAU'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 19.

PARIS.—The "Echo de Paris" sates that M. Clemenceau has informed the deputation that he is willing to stand for the Presidency.

SHAH RETURNS TO PARIS,

TO VISIT THE WESTERN FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

PARIS.—The Shah is returning from Belgium and will visit the front particularly Laon Helms and Verdun.

SHAH IN BELGIUM,

RECEIVED BY KING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 19.

PARIS.—The Shah accompanied by Prince Firouz has gone to Brussels where he was received by the King of the Belgians. On his return he will visit the front and spend a few weeks at Nice but Prince Firouz will return to Paris and hold himself at the disposal of the Supreme Council,

LARGE JEWEL HAUL IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 19.

While the family was dining an expert gang of thieves committed burglary at the residence of Mr. Leopole Walford at Wansworth and stole jewellery to the value of between ten and twenty thousand sterling. There were no arrests. This is one of the largest jewel hauls in London in recent years.

SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

PLIGHT OF SOVIET ARMY.

BOLSHEVIST CAPTURE OF MILITOPOL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

A Bolshevik wireless says:—Since the capture of Krasnoyarsk no army worth speaking of confronts the Reds in Siberia. The Soviet Army will soon arrive in the proximity of the Japanese but it will not undertake action calculated to provoke a collision. But the menace of Japan and her vassals Entente in the West will compel the Soviet authority to maintain a large army.

The wireless claims the capture of seventeen Polish columns East of Krasnoyarsk. As regards the operations against Denikin, the Bolshevists report the capture of Militopol between Kharkoff and Sebastopol.

LETTS CAPTURE THOUSAND BOLSHEVISTS.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH PSKOFF AND RYSHINOES SEVERED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 19.

COPENHAGEN.—A Lett communiqué reports that the Letts have captured a thousand Bolshevists and severed the Bolshevist communications with Pskoff and Rueshizw seperating the Bolshevist northern and southern armies.

CAPTURE OF ODESSA.

BY UKRAINIAN INSURGENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Lemberg says that the Ukrainian insurgents pursuing the remnants of Denikin's Army have entered Odessa.

FATE OF RUSSIAN NORTH-WEST ARMY.

THOUSANDS DYING OF TYPHUS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

HELSINGFORS.—Thousands of the Russi north-west Army troops are dying of typhus for lack of drugs.

SIR GEORGE MANMUNN.

FAREWELL DINNER AT BAGDAD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BASRA, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 19.

Colonel Wilson, Acting Civil Commissioner entertained a large gathering at Bagdad at a farewell dinner to Sir George ManMunn Commander-in-Chief who is about to become Quartermaster General in India. Colonel Wilson in a speech referred to the regret felt that Sir George MacMunn was leaving Mesopotamia and said that no man had done more than he towards the construction of the Basra-Bagdad railway.

In the course of his reply Sir George Mac Munn said:—If as we expect the nations of the world confide the guardianship of Iraq to the Birtish, you may rest assured we shall exercise the guardianship in the interests of Iraq in particular and of humanity in general, enabling Iraq to govern itself to its own interest and prosperity. We intend to see that peace reigns in the Near East, that nations are free to develop and that trade so necesary to the welfare of all shall traverse these lands freely and safely in accordance with ancient usage.

MESOPOTAMIA'S OIL RESOURCES.

PROPOSED CONCESSION TO ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 19.

"The Times" says that it is rumoured that Government is considering the grant of concessions to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Shell Combine for the development of Mesopotamia's oil resources. A public announcement is not to be expected until the Turkish peace is a *fait accompli*.

"IT BREAKS MY HEART TO LEAVE ARMY."

GENERAL TOWNSEHND'S INTERVIEW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 19.

General Townshend in an interview said broke his heart to leave the Army. He was unable to give reasons for his action until the War Office had accepted his resignation, when he would be free to speak. He intimated that he might stand for Parliament.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent telegraphing yesterday said.—Big demonstrations were held to-day to protest, against the compromise nature of the Government's Bill establishing Workers' Councils. Many factories were closed and the tramways were partly suspended. The processions converged at the Reichstag from the steps of which speeches of protest were made. The atmosphere became electric and a number of deputies were molested while they were on their way to the new session of the National Assembly. The New Public Security Police intervened when the crowd tried to force an entrance and fired, many people being killed and wounded. The Assembly adjourned on the President's announcing that ten dead demonstrators had been brought into the courtyard and that order had been restored by the military.

THE POLICE LOSSES.

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAINED BY EBERT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd 9-30 a.m., Jan. 19.

BERNE.—A telegram from Berlin says that the police losses in the disturbances before the Reichstag were two killed, two missing and ten wounded. Twenty demonstrators were killed and forty wounded. M. Ebert has proclaimed a state of siege throughout Germany except for Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg and Baden and the districts in the vicinity.

BONUS TO COTTON OPERATIVES.

BY MANCHESTER MANUFACTURERS.

(Reuter's Telegram

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

At a meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Manchester it was decided to pay bonuses totalling over two millions sterling to the operatives engaged in the production of cloth. These operatives who are four or five times more numerous than the spinners declared that paym nt of any sum less than the bonus given recently to spinners would be inadequate.

DUNDEE JUTE WORKERS.

INCREASE IN WAGES.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 19.

The Industrial Court has awarded the jute workers of Dundee increase on weekly wages as follows:—Over eighteen, males four shillings, females three shillings. All under eighteen two shillings. Tenters ten per cent. The increases are based on the fifty hour week subject to reduction or increase if under or over fifty hours are worked. The Unions asked for an increase of ten shillings and twenty per cent. for tenters.

RECENT COAL FAMINE.

ENGINE DVIVERS' AND FIREMEN'S TREATY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

As a commentary on the householders' coal famine and the recent reduction in domestic prices, the Middlesborough engine drivers and firemen have passed a resolution that there was no necessity for shortage and threatening to refuse to handle coal unless the diversion of domestic coal to the industries ceases.

The price of domestic coal in London is being increased by two shillings a ton on the 15th instant and corresponding increases are being made in the provinces according to distance from the pits. The increases are due to the new railway rates.

PROHIBITION OF GERMAN GOODS IN AUSTRALIA.

STEPS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Melbourne.—The trading with Enemy Act having automatically ceased to operate the Commonwealth has taken steps under the Custom Act to declare German goods prohibited imports. German publications are also prihibited from entering the Commonwealth.

CORN FOR POLAND.

AMERICA DESPATCHES 100,000 TONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

The United States are despatching a hundred thousand tons of corn to Poland the latter paying transport.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January, 20, 1920.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD MUST ACT.

The Bombay Labour Settlement Committee, under the guidance of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, has left no stone unturned in inducing the Millowners' Association to take the right view of the strike which is assuming a most menacing aspect, endangering the health and peace of the City. All that the sweet reasonableness of the Committee has achieved is a curt and almost offensively inhuman reply on behalf of the Millowners re-emphasing their irrational obstinacy. The obstinacy of the Millowners' Association is not surprising after the attitude displayed by it during the last fortnight. It is an obstinacy which is the result at once of the latitude with which both the Government and the community have allowed the millowners to sweat the toiling masses with impunity for several years for enriching themselves and also, as we stated on a previous occasion, of the conceit born of ever-increasing wealth earned not by the sweat of the brow. But the policy of inaction followed by Sir George Lloyd's Government is as amazing as it is deplorable. In the early stages of the strike that policy was, perhaps, necessary and desirable. But after the thorough and constitutional manner in which the demands of the strikers have been ascertained and demonstrated to be just and reasonable by a Committee of responsible men presided over by a publicist of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's repute, and the uncompromising intolerance with which the repeated representations of the Committee have been rejected, adherence to a policy of non-intervention cannot be justified by any Government alive to the interests of the workers and the community.

Do the Government of Sir George Lloyd think that the demands of the strikers are unreasonable and and extravagant? Let them say so and thereby strengthen the hands of the millowners in bringing the men to reason. That would then be the only moral strength on the side of the millowners. But we refuse to imagine that Sir George's Government believe that the demands of the strikers are unreasonable or extravagant or that, if they believed so in the early stages of the strike, they have not been convinced of the reason and justice of the demands after the unanswerable manner in which Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's Committee has presented the case of the strikers. Or do Sir George Lloyd's Government think that the strikers must resume work before their demands can be sympathetically considered? Then let them say so and, at the same time, assure the strikers that they will see that these demands are considered in a spirit of real sympathy by the mill-owners, and we have no doubt the strikers will at once return to work. For while they have completely—and for very good reason—lost confidence in their employers, they will have an implicit faith in any assurance that Sir George Lloyd may secure. It is, however, not merely the interests of the strikers that demand an active policy on the part of Sir George Lloyd's Government. The urgency of that policy in the interests of the community is not less insistent. It is not necessary to emphasise that the present deadlock is a continued menace to the peace as well as the health of the City and that, as our morning contemporary has more than once rightly emphasised, profiteers like the mill-owners—who fatten on prosperity created by social injustice—are the greatest friends of the Bolshevist spirit which finds its manifestation in violent action, imperilling the safety and welfare of society.

The attitude of calculated disregard of the safety and welfare of society is not surprising on the part of the millowners—a body of men who have not been wont to look beyond their own self-regarding interests of profit-grabbing. But the Government cannot disregard the safety and welfare of society. For, to their care principally are they entrusted. We have no doubt the present strike engages the serious concern of Sir George Lloyd's Government. But their policy of inaction is certainly not the one that the situation, which is every moment growing dangerous, demands. Nor is it a policy consonant with the energetic and vigilant statesmanship of a successful Governor to whom Mr. Montagu paid a well-deserved tribute the other day. Have the traditions of drift and dilatoriness of the Bombay Castle conquered the alert and statesmanlike anxiety to do the right thing at the right moment which the people of Bombay have learnt to associate with the policy of Sir George Lloyd? We fervently trust this is not so and sincerely hope that Sir George Lloyd will act—act promptly and rightly.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The educational progress achieved by Bombay during the year ending March last may not be very substantial as Government describe it in the Resolution we published yesterday, but it is, on the whole, a fair record on which Government may well congratulate themselves. There was a rise of 5 p.c. in institutions and 65 in the number of pupils, the expenditure increased by 19 p.c. and the net rise in Government expenditure was 32 p.c. But, as Government themselves say, a considerable proportion of this amount represents only deferred expenditure owing to stringent economy prevailing during the war period. In the days when the Government of India poured gold into the lap of the local Government, the latter were not ready with their schemes and money accumulated when it could have been spent wisely in time and to better purpose. This dilatory policy heavily handicapped Government when war commenced and they, in an unthinking mood, restricted educational expenditure. Education should have been the last item to be affected by the war but in India, the home of strange things, it was unfortunately the first. We believe the Bombay Government have still many large amounts with them lying unspent and it may be fairly expected that they will be released for the purposes for which they have been already pledged. The notable reforms introduced during the year are increased grants to colleges, a complete scheme for the training of teachers, special provision for Mahomedans and other backward classes and increased salaries to teachers. There is yet much to be done in connection with the last item and Government, we trust, will not lose sight of the fact that an adequately paid teacher is the most valuable impetus to educational progress. Hitherto the maximum grant available to an aided college was only Rs. 10,000 irrespective of the total expenditure incurred by it, but under the new system 25 p.c. of the expenses will be borne by the State. This will be a definite encouragement to the new and old colleges. Other improvements are that the conditions ruling grants-in-aid are to be revised, and provident fund for aided teachers and medical inspection of schools are to be arranged for.

For many years no one thought of starting new colleges in the Bombay Presidency in spite of the increasing and urgent demand for them, but for the last few years new colleges are being started at convenient centres relieving the pressure on the existing colleges. During the year under review, the New Poona College was raised to the First Grade and two new colleges, one at Sangli and another at Surat were launched. The Director of Public Instruction does not seem to be very much pleased with this development and he deprecates the creation of what he is pleased to term, sporadic institutions. But Government are not swayed by any such apprehensions and the Governor-in-Council is to be warmly thanked for laying down the unexceptionable principle welcoming new colleges established by private enterprise in suitable places to meet a real demand. Since the report of the Calcutta University Commission was published it has been the fashion to talk of concentrating higher education in a few centres. The Government of Bombay also hold that collegiate teaching should as far as possible be concentrated in a few minor centres. Long before the Calcutta University Commission this principle was conciously or unconciously enforced in Bombay, and the problem with us is not so much concentration as diffusion. The Islamia College is to be established early and the Bombay colleges do stand in need of this relief. There is every hope that Government will raise the Karnatak College to the First Grade from June next. For the the present Government propose not so much to start new Government colleges as to increase accommodation in existing colleges. They realise fully the necessity of properly equipped hostels and promise liberal assistance to all private institutions that are willing to start residencies. We trust the generous offer made by Government will be fully availed of. No educational report would be complete in these days without dwelling on the perennial question of students and politics and the Bombay report is no exception. It is gratifying however that Government have recognised the wisdom of modifying their views to some extent. A ridiculous and impossible attempt was made to divorce students completely from politics. Government have now realised the absurdity of such a misguided policy and they do not desire to keep students altogether away from politics. They say, total abstention is not to be expected and it is not entirely desirable. They understand that such policy rigorously enforced would be a great danger. They know that it should be part of the educational equipment of every young man to have a well-balanced knowledge of social and political problems. Time after time this was urged on the attention of Government, but they turned a deaf ear to them. Now they have learnt better and have no objection to the descussion of politics within the four walls of the college. It is absurd to think that students can learn politics without the guidance politicians. So Government have no objection to lectures by public men of recognised standing. What Government do not like and what they want to suppress, if necessary by disciplinary measures, is the attendance of undergraduates at political gatherings. Government have educated themselves thus far and we hope they will realise the wisdom of taking the last step also soon instead of thundering anathemas against politically-minded undergraduates. Are such things ever heard of in politically free countries? Standing as we do on the threshold of political freedom it is as futile as it is unwise to talk of prohibiting students from attending political meetings while at the same time encouraging them to study politics within the four walls of the College. We expect our Ministers to outgrow these narrow ideas that are a legacy of the old school of bureaucracy.

There is not much to notice in the progress of secondary education except the abandonment of the futile dogma that the State was required only to maintain one model school per district and that it was for private enterprise to look after further development. Government have learnt better and the question of increasing the number of Government High Schools is under consideration. Government are perfectly justified in saying that the greater need of secondary education is the supply of qualified trained teachers but the step they propose to take is utterly inadequate. A training College of 150 in Poona would not be sufficient to supply the crying needs of the Presidency. As we pointed out the other day, Divisional Training Colleges for secondary teachers are urgently required and in addition the Bombay secondary college should be developed. Government have rightly placed, in the forefront of their programme, the development of primary education. They are going to locate a school in every village likely to supply an adequate number of students and in this connection they are going to appoint educational survey officers. Honorary organisers whose business it should be to tour in the Districts and plant schools in convenient centres may also be encouraged to work. Government propose to spend six lakhs on opening the new primary schools alone. They blame the local bodies and remark that the response to the demand for free and compulsory education is lamentably futile. Only ten municipalities have introduced free and four, free and compulsary education. Government content themselves with the idea that the local bodies are not willing to bear increased taxation. It cannot be said that Government have done their part; the grant of 50 p.c. is utterly inadequate and Government should increase it at least to two-third It will be possible for many local bodies to think of free and compulsory education only in case of increased Government grants. Taxation is not light as it is in the municipal areas and there is a limit to its increase in the majority of cases. But the question of free and compulsory education cannot be tossed between the State and the municipalities. The question cannot be solved by the municipalities blaming the State and the State rebuking the municipalities. The question of technical instruction is engaging the earnest consideration of Government and we trust practical measures for its expansion will immediately be taken. Much has been said about this, but it is time something was done. Secondary education for girls hitherto neglected has been provided for in many places. Anglo-Vernacular schools are to be started in Dharwar, Thana and Ahmednagar and in addition branches for girls will be started at Bijapur and Nasik in connection with Government High Schools. We are glad to note that District Training Colleges have been thrown open to girl students also and where, an adequate number is forthcoming District normal classes for women should also be started. Special concessions have worked remarkably well in the case of Mahomedans and similar means are necessary in the case of other backward classes also. None would grudge special facilities to them to bring them up to the level of advanced classes. The administration has worked short-handed during the year and many Imperial posts were filled with distinction by Provincial men. The distinction is unmeaning and the sooner it is done away with the better. Four men from the Provincial Service have already been promoted to the Indian Educational Service but more appointments need to be made in the near future. Government have not neglected the physical training of students. A Director of Physical Training has been appointed and improved methods of physical training are to be introduced in the schools. There was a time when the organisation of Boy Scouts was looked upon with disfavour and was positively discouraged. But it is something to know that Mr. Miller who organised successfully the first corps in Belgaum has been placed under training in England and that he will look after the organisation of Scouts on his return. Greater educational activity is expected in all the branches and with the transfer of education our responsibility will no doubt increase but our opportunities of perfecting the educational system of the country will also be greater. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has done well as Education Member. But what he has not done has not been adequate. He must do more.

Notes of the Day.

"Britain and India."

We have received by the mail a copy of the first number of "Britain and India," a magazine edited by Mrs. Josephine Ransome who is a prominent member of the Britain and India Association. It is a monthly devoted to the mutual interests of India and Britain, and will treat, in its pages, of "Religion, Politics, Economics, Education, the Position and Influence of Women, the Organisation of Society, Commerce, Art, Literature, Philosophy and Science." The first number opens with a picture of an Elephanta carving of the Trimurti, and contains a miscellany of articles that indicate that the magazine is not primarily political. After a statement of "Our Point of View," there is a poem by Hirendranath Chattopadhyaya. There is a notable interview by the editor of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao in which he explains his views on Indian reform and predicts the failure of diarchy. There are other articles which are also very readable and attractive. An enterprise which hopes to work for the mutual advantage of Britain and India will command the adherence of every Indian and we hope the magazine will have a good circulation in this country.

Sir Faridoon Jung.

After the strenuous career of nearly half a century, Nawab Sir Faridoon Mulk Bahadur, of Hyderabad, has retired on pension. To the people of Hyderabad, the retirement of Sir Faridoon is a great political event. Throughout the period of his service, Mr. Faridoon Jamsetjee was one of the most dominating figures in the court politics of Hyderabad. He has climbed to the highest pinnacle of nobility and has been the power behind the throne. A pattern among courtiers, he added to his many qualities that make for success in the service of Indian States a capacity for adaptation and serviceableness, for which he won the esteem of the Court as well as of the Residency. If what is known as the politics of Hyderabad was shifty and capricious in its developments, Sir Faridoon always acted with the advantages of peculiar prescience He was intolerant of obstacles in the pursuit of his ends, and like most diplomats, he was not always generous towards competitors in merit. Mr. Eardley Norton in his Reminiscences has described the personality of this clever Parsi and the unobtrusive masterfulness with which he won his way to unchallenged eminence. Little that Sir Faridoon does not know of the mysteries of Hyderalad is worth knowing. Gentle, persuasive, all-obliging, it was his wont to stage-manage developments till his purpose was attained. We hope Sir Faridoon will in his rest give us a true history of Hyderabad, for there are few so well-qualified as he to do it. We say a "true history," because Sir Faridoon is a born diplomat to whom candour in narration is bound to be something of an effort.

THE STRIKE.

A FEW REFLECTIONS.

(BY S. H. BATLIWALA.)

Neither a partisan of Labour nor any more of the industrial bureaucrats, I may be allowed to add the claim of impartiality to that of experience in writing on the subject. In justice to the Capitalist I must be admitted that though he may be the most vocal in his anathemas, still he has a quarrel with his employes for the method and manner in which the present strike has been engineered. It must also be conceded that he has a tough job in coming to a satisfactory settlement for the future with an undisciplined and illiterate rabble, however willing he may be at heart to treat them generously. On the other hand, his men have a case which merits the sympathy and support of the public. In establishing that case I do not purpose to resort to an impassioned harangue, but merely to appeal to the logic of facts and figures.

The following is a statistical comparison between Lancashire and Lombay as regards working hours and wages of operatives in the last sixty years:

No. of working hours per week.

	1896	1909	1919
Lancashire	60	56½	55½
Bombay	72	60	72

Wages earned per month (approximate).
1856

	Card Room	Spinning frame tenter	piecer
Lancashire Shillings	35	35	60
Bombay Rupees			12

Wages earned per month (approximate).
1905

	Card Room	Spinning frame tenter	piecer
Lancashire Shillings	100	55	250
Bombay Rupees	16	14	22

Wages earned per month (approximate).
1919

	Card Room	Spinning frame tenter	piecer
Lancashire Shillings	450	150	
Bombay Rupees	25	20	

The 1919 list can be for the amplified. e.g. blow room and mixing men 250 S. as against Rs. 15 or 20. mule spinners 400 sh as a against Rs. or 80, and women reelers, winders and beamers 200 sh against Rs. 14 15.

The above figures show that the Bombay employee is worked considerably over time and miserably under paid. It would be a fallacy to make a comparison on the basis of the present high exchange and thus try to patch up a case for Bombay. Even then Bombay comes badly off. No doubt, Lancashire employs only 4 operatives to work 1,000 spindles as against our 25. But our men have to handle four times more weight of stuff per spindle, as we are spinning very much on the coarser side. Still our labour has a lot of lee-way to make up in point of efficiency. Inefficiency is the result of lethargy, irregularity of attendance, and irresponsibility of labour The latter in turn are the results of overwork, defective factory ventilation, miserable housing conditions, and illiteracy. The whole thing moves in a vicious circle and has to be set straight without delay.

1 A ten-hour day is none too short. On this point the millowners appear to be in agreement. Their majority had, a few months ago, gracefully voted for this concession; but a prominent member of their Association declined to be in tow with them and is now working his mills in two shifts of eight hours each.

2 The scandalous state of housing accommodation in Bombay saps the power of labour. In these dark hovels and piggeries are reared habits and ideas which find an ebullition in strikes, disorders, and drunken revels. The Augean stables have to be cleansed without delay. The whole area between the Eastern Avenue and DeLisle Road now littered with railway workshops should be scraped but for a quadruple set of lines for an electrified system of transport all long distance traffic being diverted from Victoria Terminus to the Port Trust line leading to Sion as well as the Mahim Extension Chord. A model workmen's town equipped with the usual amenities should spring up with the rapidity of Jonah's gourd. This is the only area to house a hundred thousand operatives within a convenient distance of the fifty or or sixty mills that have been huddled pell mell in the Parel district. Amelioration of existing conditions has a prior claim on the Government of Sir George Lloyd to benevolent schemes for the future, however essential. Under the present deplorable housing conditions we are impairing the virility of our labour force and imperilling the vitality of their progeny who is unlimited strength and increasing number are our future assets and liabilities.

3 Use of up to date machinery and high grade cotton is necessary in order to create the contentment and goodwill of labour. There is many a mill owner out here who runs an antiquated plant that should have gone to the scrap heap (I am talking of normal conditions when we have not to revert to scour or to [illegible] age and use cotton that is little better than fluff and dirt. Were he in Lancashire and were he unable to coerce [illegible] to certain standard twist for a certain count, he would be boycotted by brokers or mulcted in a heavy sum to make good the defect or deficit of wages due to poor production and to compensate his men for the worry and bother of continuous attendance to breakages during the process of manufacture. It is from such class of mills that on the slightest pretext strikes find willing recruits.

Let us now summon to our aid another set of figures in order to ascertain whether the present strike is justified. Glancing at the balance sheets of the Bombay mill companies, we find the following disbursements towards the respective accounts of capital and labour in the last ten years.

	1911-15	1916-20
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital's share ...	64 crores	36 crores
Labour's share ...	14 ,,	18 ,,

The capitalist's share i.e., profits (inclusive of agents' commission) is calculated according to Mr. J. A. Wadia's figures. The profits for 1919 and 1920 are estimated at a little under Rs. 12 crores for each year. The year 1920, is included because of the extremely favour-

(Continued on page 10.)

"TURKEY MUST SUBMIT TO HER FATE."

DECISION NOT IN BRITISH HANDS.

KHILAFAT—A PURELY MOSLEM QUESTION.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SYMPATHY AND CANDIDNESS.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DID.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

The following is the full text of the address presented by the Khilafat Deputation before the Viceroy to-day.

"With the name of Allah, the most merciful and the most compassionate.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the members of the Khilafat Deputation, authorised in this behalf by the Khilafat Conference at the very important session recently held at Amritsar, beg to approach your Excellency with a view to enlist the sympathy and secure the fullest assistance of your Excellency's Government in a matter of vital importance, in which, we are confident, neither the one nor the other will be withheld. The Khilafat Conference has more than once resolved that a deputation should proceed at an early date to England and lay before his Majesty the King-Emperor and his ministers a full and clear statement of the obligations imposed on every Muslim by his faith and of the united wishes cherished by Indian Musalmans regarding the Khilafat and cognate questions, such as those relating to Muslim control over every portion of the Jazerat-ul-Arab, the Khalifa's wardeanship of the Holy Places and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Such a desire would have been both natural and laudable at any time, but in view of the grave situation that exists to-day and is fast developing into an unmistakeable menace, it has acquired an urgency and an insistence that have compelled us to give respectful expression to it with your Excellency's permission through the agency of such a representative deputation as ours. After a protracted war in which almost the entire civilised world was engaged on one side or the other, in which each nation vied with its neighbours in pouring out its blood and treasures on the most lavish scale in order to secure victory and of which the ravages and horrors have been without precedent, it was even those indirectly, yet powerfully, affected thereby should experience extreme war-weariness at its close and feel intense abhorence of the ancient method of settling the vital affairs of mankind through the arbitrament of the sword: nor was it less natural that the world should cry with one voice for a lasting Peace and conclude it with the utmost rapidity and yet although more than a year has elapsed since the conclusion of the armistice and more than six months have passed since the Treaty of Peace was signed by Germany, Peace seems almost as far as ever from resuming its sway over the mankind; and our own continent of Asia is not without reasonable apprehension of grave developments of which no one can pretend to foresee the final end. The world seems, once more, to be approaching a grave crisis and although it is not possible to speak with any degree of certainty of the regions and the races likely to be affected by the storm that is obviously brewing, it requires no great perspicacity to foretell that, when it comes to burst, the Muslim world will not be left unaffected.

Need of Representation.

We may suggest without disrespect that it is of paramount importance at such a juncture that the authorities at the centre of this composite Empire should be fully alive to all that transpires in the remotest corners of his Majesty's world wide Dominions and the least that we may reasonably expect from the statesmen of the Empire is that in concluding any settlement to which they attach any degree of finality they should take into the fullest consideration the most binding religious obligations and and the most highly cherished sentiments of the 70 millions of Indian Musalmans and the no less ardent sympathies of 250 millions of their compatriots for one reason or another. Sufficiently forcible expression had not been given to these sentiments and sympathies during the War and we regret more than we can tell that even the religious obligations to which we have referred were not set forth with that degree of clearness and emphasis that is essential for the purpose of communicating the religious doctrines of one set of people to the ruling classes of another alien faith.

Wrong Estimate.

This is neither the time nor the place to enter into any lengthy discussion of the reasons that swayed the Musalmans of India, nor into any such exposition of the doctrines that they hold to be absolutely essential for their salvation. It suffices to say that since the armistice was concluded more than a year ago, they have not spared themselves in the task of a clear exposition of these essential doctrines of their faith and they are not unmindful of the fact, which is becoming clearer every day, that your Excellency's Government, various local Governments and those Englishmen who had held responsible offices in India before their retirement have gradually come to realise and appreciate in a daily increasing measure the deep concern of the Musalmans of India and of their compatriots in the settlement to be concluded with the Ottoman Khilafat, realizing at the same time their own responsibility for the peace and good Governance of India and tranquility on her borders. Your Excellency's Government and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, have, we most thankfully acknowledge, made repeated representations to His Majesty's Government, but that Government is obviously so far removed from us, both in point of distance and political and religious surroundings, that neither our own voice nor the representations of this Government have apparently affected the opinions, view point and preconceived ideas of his Majesty's ministers to an appreciable degree and a number of ministerial utterances can be cited to prove, if proof was necessary, that they are inclined to insist on a settlement of such world wide interest and importance, as if it was solely, or at any rate mainly, the concern of the small fraction of his Majesty's subjects of British birth and Christian faith. From the rest they seem to expect an impassive acquiescence, if not willing submission, to the dictates of their narrowly conceived and far from Imperial statesmanship. Need we say that such an estimate of the situation that a sectional and sectarian settlement will create will prove disastrously incorrect?

One Final Effort.

Deeply apprehensive as we are of the calamitous consequences of such an estimate and still more deeply anxious to prevent them while we can, we have been driven to the conclusion that one final effort must be made to give timely warning to the Imperial authorities of the dangers we so clearly foresee and respectfully entreat them to avoid the evil consequences of a settlement sought to be forced on the Musalmans of the world contrary to the clearest commandments of their creed and the united wishes of so large a portion of humanity. Recent experience, as well as the inherent difficulties of discussing such grave matters over the wires at the distance of 7,000 miles of land and sea, have forced us to resolve that with your Excellency's assistance a deputation of ours should proceed at the earliest possible opportunity to England and place directly our humble, but frank, submissions before his Majesty and his ministers. And, since we have been repeatedly asked to remember that in arranging such a settlement Great Britain, whatever her position among her Allies and Associates, could not leave their interests and wishes out of consideration, we trust, that our deputation will be enabled to explain to the Allied and Associated Nations and their Governments the nature and binding force of Islamic obligations and the true character and scope of Muslim aspirations.

The Pledges.

We need not repeat here the clear conditions of future Peace as set forth by the President of the United States of America on the basis of which the Khilafat concluded the armistice, nor the unmistakable pledges of the British Premier regarding Constantinople, Thrace and the Homelands of the Turks. We respectfully submit that no prospective territorial or political gains, whether real or only imagined, can compensate Great Britain or her Allies and Associates for the loss of moral credit if their pledged word is left unredeemed and ingenious interpretations suggested now as an after thought by irresponsible persons will in no way prove helpful to the responsible authorities. The shock of this blow to the moral prestige of the Empire will be felt all the more severely in consequence of the sad disillusionment with regard to the pledges of his Majesty's Government proclaimed by your Excellency's predecessor at the commencement of the war with Turkey.

"As unacceptable as Ever."

But it is not because the Mussalmans of India take their stand on British and Allied pledges any more than they expect that a settlement with such extended and intricate ramifications can be governed by their own interests and sentiments alone that they are so deeply agitated to-day when they apprehend a breach of these solemn pledges and an almost complete disregard of these universally cherished sentiment. The Mussalmans of India will entirely fail in their purpose, if they cannot make it clear to those who have made themselves responsible for preserving to them their religious freedom and its entirety that their deepest concern to-day is that a settlement of the Khilafat and cognate questions is apparently being outlined by his Majesty's Government and their Allies, which no Mussalman can accept or acquiesce in without jeopardising his eternal salvation. This, is the one governing consideration, on which attention must be focussed and so patent is it that even if the Ottoman Turks could be made to acquiesce in such a settlement it would remain as unacceptable as ever to every believing Mussalman.

The Essence.

The preservation of the Khilafat as a temporal no less than a spiritual institution is not so much a part of their faith as the very essence thereof and no analogies from other creeds that tolerate the lacerating and devitalizing distinction between things spiritual and things temporal, between the church and the state, can serve any purpose save that of clouding and befogging the clearest of issues. Temporal power is of the very essence of the institution of the Khilafat and Mussalmans can never agree to any change in its character or to the dismemberment of its Empire. The no less important question of the Jazirat-ul-Arab, over no portion of which can any kind of non-Muslim control be tolerated is equally clearly not one of Muslim sentiment but of Islamic faith. Similarly, Islam also declares and defines the sanctity of the Holy Places of Islam and this and similar matters beyond the uninformed interpretation of people of alien faiths. Mussalmans insist—and with perfect reason—that the Khalifa alone shall be the warden of the Holy Place.

Khalifa's Dominions.

As regards the integrity of the Khalifa's Dominions, we are most painfully aware that some sections of the Mussalmans of Arabia have in clear defiance of the laws of Islam stood out from the solid mass of the rest of the Muslim world. But, instead of this being any argument against the latter, it furnishes it with one more compelling reason for proclaiming the truth and, in accordance with the Divine declaration that all Mussalman are brothers one to another and the Divine injunction to make peace between brothers—Idnian Mussalmans must seek to remove every existing misunderstanding and eliminate every cause of friction that may tend to separate Arab from again and Turk from Tajik.

Self-Determination.

And it is the logical consequence of Islamic brotherhood that all Mussalmans should share the sorrow and sufferings of their brothers in every corner of the world and should see to it that the principles of such universal application as that of Self-Determination should be applied to the Muslim no less than to the Christian and to the Asiatic no less than to the European. It is sure that a great part of Europe and Christendom charges the Ottoman Turks with religious injustice and political ineptitude, but it is permissible to argue that those who do so are neither free from old-standing prejudices nor from a bitterness of later growth and we are confident that the verdict of history would be pronounced in due course with full regard for the difficult position in which the Ottoman Turks have stood for centuries and that it would vindicate alike the basic toleration of Islam and the essential humanity of the Turks. The loyalty of Indian Mussalmans no less than that of other communities of India to their Sovereign has been an abiding asset, acknowledged as well as proclaimed throughout the history of British rule in India, but it is also admitted that it depends and is mainly leased on the preservation of their religious freedom in its entirety. If it has not been necessary to remind Government of the aspect of Muslim loyalty and in fact of the loyalty of every Indian community, it is because we thankfully acknowledge that until lately no question had arisen in which it appeared likely to be forgotten or ignored, but now that the policy of the Allied and Associated Powers and the dictates of Islam seem to run counter to each other, we respectfully submit that justice and expediency alike demand that what is unalterable by human hand and has never been so altered throughout the thirteen centuries of Islam shall remain unaltered and what is susceptible to change and is essentially changeable with every change in the circumstances and surroundings should, when necessary, change even the most cherished Muslim sentiment may be sacrificed in subservince to Imperial demands, though we humbly submit that Imperialism should give proportionate consideration to the wishes and sentiments of every member of the Empire; but the requirements of Islamic law are so definite and of such a binding nature they cannot be reduced by a bair's breath to suit the desires of Allied and Associated Powers any more than they can be enlarged to further the mundane ambitions of Mussalmans themselves. These are the limits set by Allah and none shall transgress them.

In true Imperial intrests.

But while the Mussalmans take their stand firmly on their credal obligations, we may respectfully submit that true Imperial interests point to the same path as Islamic commandments. The war may be over, but peace is still distant and doubtful; and we shall beseech the Imperial authorities not to undertake the worth and value of Islamic friendship and Indian loyalty a settlement unacceptable alike to Muslim and non-Muslim Indians, now happily re-united.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following is the Viceroy's reply:

Gentlemen, I am glad to meet you to-day, not only because it enables me to hear from your own lips your views on the Turkish peace terms but also because it affords me an opportunity of explaining to you and to the Mahomedan community in India the attitude of the Government of India on this question, the efforts which have been made by them and by the Secretary of State to secure that the opinions and feelings of the Indian Mahomedans are adequately placed before the Peace Conference and the genuine sympathy which the Secretary of State and the Government of India alike feel for the Muslim subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor in their present very difficult position

Not in Secret Know.

At the outset I desire to make it clear that neither I nor my colleagues in the Government are possessed of any secret information regarding the nature of the decision at which the Peace Conference will arrive. The reason is that no conclusions have yet, so far as I am aware been reached. We share with the general public the information regarding the drift of events which Reuter's telegrams place at our disposal. We have seen conflicting rumours which on the face of them are obviously pure surmises emanating from enterprising journalists. But I would ask you to attach no importance to cabled opinions of "Home" newspapers, which do not in any sense represent the opinions of his Majesty's Ministers. What we do know for certain is that there have been recent deliberations in London and that the Secretary of State is at this moment in Paris with the Prime Minister and is pressing the views of Indian Moslems with his accustomed energy and force before the final Conference at which a decision will be made on this grave issue. The announcement of that decision may be for all we know a matter of a few days and it is at this juncture that I desire again to assure the Mahomedans of India to the importance to them and therefore to Imperial interests of the Turkish terms of Peace.

What Government Have Done.

I thank you gentlemen, for the recognition you have accorded in your address to the efforts which have been made by the Secretary of State had myself to help in this matter and it is a great satisfaction to me to know from your lips that they are appreciated by those whom you represent. To-day, from the nature of the case I cannot disclose in any detail the communications which have passed between us but will endeavour to take you into my confidence and explain so far as I am able what action has been taken by the Secretary of State and my own Government to place your case before the Peace Conference. Shortly after the armistice I represented to the Secretary of State that feeling in India was much disturbed over the question of the Turkish Peace terms and particularly with regard to the Holy Places in the Hedjaz and the future of Constantinople and steps were taken to ensure that the views of Moslem India should be fully placed before the Conference by the representatives of India.

The Indian delegation as you know was composed of the Secretary of State, the Maharaja of Bikaner and Lord Sinha and I can assure you that they pressed the case for the favourable treatment of Turkey with an earnestness of purpose and force of argument which could not be surpassed. They had before them the memorial dated 1st January, 1919, which was signed by prominent Mahomedans resident in Europe including, among others, his Highness the Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. Amir Ali, Sir Abbas Ali Baig and Mr. Yusuf Ali, and they made full use of all arguments which were adduced by these distinguished gentlemen for the lenient treatment of Turkey and the consideration of the sentiments of Indian Moslems. I venture to think, gentlemen, that there is no relevant argument on behalf of Turkey which was not fully utilised by the Indian delegation. The delegation received a hearing from the Peace Conference in the middle of May and as a result of the previous representations of my Government and the efforts of the Secretary of State it was accompanied on the occasion by three prominent Indian Moslems, his Highness the Aga Khan, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan and Mr. Yusuf Ali. In the same month my Government again cabled to the Secretary of State urging upon him the importance of any settlement of the Turkish peace terms and of considering the effect of these upon the Mahomedan opinion in India.

Not A Deal with Britain Alone.

I may add that ever since the armistice I have increasingly been in private communication with the Secretary of State and have never failed to urge upon him, though this was hardly necessary as his view coincides so closely with my own, that Moslem feeling in India must be taken into most serious account in coming to a final decision. I would remind you, however, that this is not a matter in which we are dealing only with the British Cabinet. The war was not a war between Turkey and Britain only, but other Great Powers were also involved. The decision of Turkey to throw in her lot with the Central Powers undoubtedly prolonged the war and increased the grievous miseries caused thereby. Judgment is now being pronounced at Paris by a Tribunal of all the Allied Powers and not by Britain alone. The future of Turkey is not being decided by His Majesty's Government, but by the representatives of all Powers.

Helpful Cooperation.

And now, gentlemen, I come to the subject of your present address. I need hardly say after what I have already said that your troubles and difficulties have my most sincere sympathy. I must, however, be candid and say that I cannot admit the validity of all your contentions. But no advantage would be gained were I to examine your memorial paragraph by paragraph in an argumentative spirit. What I do fully recognise is that the Mahomedans of India feel very deeply on this subject and that the occasion is not one for unprofitable controversy particularly on religious points, but for helpful co-operation. You desire to send a deputation to Europe to lay your views before the British Cabinet and, if possible, before the Paris Conference. I will do all I can to assist you in your mission and to enable you to represent the views of the Muslims of India at Paris, but as I have said before, the decision may come upon us at any moment and recognising the need for speedy action I have already cabled the gist of your address to the Secretary of State so that he may be in possession of it without delay in the hope that this may strengthen his hands in dealing with the question.

"Take a Long View."

I have only a few words more to add. I desire to express my profound confidence that whatever the decision of the Allied Powers be in respect of Turkey's future, the Mahomedans of India will remain staunch in the allegiance and loyalty which they owe to the King-Emperor. In the great war they made a generous and wholehearted response to the call of the Empire. Their loyalty and assistance have been of the greatest value and thousands of Muslim soldiers have given their lives gallantly for India and the Crown in the many theatres of the war. Now that victory is won, I am confident that Indian Muslims will not waver in that attitude of steadfast loyalty to His Majesty on the matter of the Khilafat. His Majesty's Government and my own Government have repeatedly made the declaration which I reaffirm that the question of the Khilafat is one for Mohammedans and Mohammedans only to decide. The contention, however, which you urge in your address that Turkey should preserve in full integrity the sovereignty and Dominions which she possessed before the war is one which, I fear, we cannot reasonably hope will be recognised by the Allied Powers in Conference. Before Turkey made her fatal mistake His Majesty's Government had guaranteed that such integrity would be the reward of neutrality, but now that she has submitted her fate to the arbitrament of the sword she cannot expect any more than any other Power which drew the sword in the cause of Germany wholly to escape the consequences of her action. I fully realise that this must be a matter of grief and regret to the Muslims of India. I would, however, ask them to take a practical view and a long view of the situation. Let them remember that when this unhappy war broke out it was the devout wish of every Briton to maintain the old ties of friendship which bound together the British Empire and the Turkish Empire. We would so well have trodden together the same path and have emerged victorious from the struggle side by side. Unhappily those in whose hands the destinies of Turkey rested at that supreme moment chose to join our enemies. That action and its consequences have created the difficult problems which now confront us, but, as you rightly indicate in your address, there is a community of interests and a long tradition of friendship between the British and the Turkish Empires. I look forward, therefore, to a time when our old relations with the Turkish Empire will be re-established and quickened on a basis of mutual advantage and mutual goodwill. Do not let your minds be too much overclouded by the passing shadows of to-day, when the whole world is in a state of flux and every one of us of whatever class, nation or creed, feels buffeted and torn by the events it has been our lot to pass through. Take a long view. What is good and just must and will survive. Meanwhile, from the deadly struggle in which the world has been engaged the British Empire has emerged stronger than ever. Within that Empire the religion and lives and property of Muslims have been secure. Within it and beyond it, there will still be an assured future for Islam and peace and prosperity as in the past for all Muslims. The future of India is now bright with promise. We are on the eve of a great experiment which if wisely guided will give India a high place among the countries of the world. For its success and for the ordered progress of this great country enabling it to withstand the dangerous menace of social and political disorder now overshadowing the East, the fullest cooperation of Muslim India is essential.

"Offering you my sympathy and my help in the trouble that has brought you here to-day, I claim your aid and co-operation in the great task which now calls for our united energies."

EXPULSION OF TURKS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

"WOULD LEAD TO GRAVEST CONFLAGRATION."

ITALIAN OPINION AND TURKISH ANXIETIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., Jan. 20.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that there is much anxiety in the Turkish circles owing to reports that the Peace Conference is likely to accept the proposal to transfer the Turkish Government from Constantinople. The majority of British and Allied residents do not believe that such a solution is practical.

"The Times" Rome correspondent states that opinion is generally expressed there that expulsion of Turks from Constantinople would lead to the gravest conflagrations.

WAR SERVICES.

EMBLEM ON RIBAND OF VICTORY MEDAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 19.

His Majesty has approved the wearing of an emblem on the riband of the Victory Medal by all personnel on the strength of the British Dominions, Colonial and Indian Expeditionary Forces who were mentioned in despatches in the late war by a commander in the field. The emblem will be an oak-leaf in bronze and two emblems will be supplied in each case. Additional emblems will not be worn in respect of second or subsequent mention.

THE LATE PERSIAN PRINCE.

BODY REMOVED FROM KENSAL GREEN CEMETERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 19.

The body of the Persian Prince Jaafar Mirza the youngest son of Prince Firman Firma who died at the Harrow School last year has been removed from the Kensal Green cemetery for burial in the Shia shrine at Kazemein. The Persian Charge d'Affaires and mtmbers of the Legation staff were present at the ceremony.

THE S. O. S.

PICKED UP BY LINER PLASSEY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

The P. and O. liner Plassey which has arrived at Plymouth reports that while crossing the Bay of Biscay in fierce storm she picked up the Afrique's S.O.S. but was unable to assist her owing to the distance she was away.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd received Sir Prabhashankar and Lady Pattani on Sunday morning.

Her Highness the Lady Ali Shah was the guest of her Excellency Lady Lloyd at Tea on Sunday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received his Highness the Nawab of Jaffira on Monday morning.

H. E. Sir Lawrence Guillemard and Lady Guillemard, Mrs. Marshall, Captain Mullet and Mr. J. Ghosal have arrived at Government House.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon left for Delhi by a special train on Saturday evening.

His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon accompanied by Major Tonks, has left the Government House.

WILL SIR GEORGE LLOYD INTERVENE?

MILLOWNERS OBDURATE.

RESUMPTION OF WORK: NO STRIKE PAY.

ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS TO SETTLEMENT.

The situation remained unchanged yesterday, which was the eighteenth day of the mill strike. The millowners are apparently determined on making a resumption of work an essential condition to a consideration of the grievances, while the strikers appear to be as firmly resolved not to agree to the suggestion and to hold out until their demands are complied with in a substantial measure. At a mass meeting held on Sunday they reaffirmed their resolve not to return to work until this is done and as on the other hand the millowners decline to budge from the position they have taken up, the prospects of a settlement of the dispute remain as remote as ever. The Labour Settlement Committee addressd on Saturday a letter to the Millowners' Committee, reiterating the strikers' demands and explaining the position taken up by them. The millowners' committee, which is holding its sittings daily, met on Saturday, but as the letter from the Labour Settlement Committee had not then arrived, it adjourned till yesterday. This letter, which reached the Association's office after the Committee had adjourned on Saturday, was considered at yesterday's sitting held under the chairmanship of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, when the Committee resolved to inform the Labour Settlement Committee of their adhesion to the previous resolution insisting upon resumption of work as a prior condition to a consideration of the demands.

The mill strikers were as peaceful yesterday as on otherdays.

AT P. & O.

Yesterday the men working in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagaon, struck work. It might be remembered that a few days ago these men were restive for a while and demanded the consideration by the authorities of their wages and allowances and on an assurance being given by the management that their case would be duly considered they resumed work. Subsequently the management dismissed a Umer Mistry, a worker, assuming that he was the ringleader to engender the unrest amongst the workers. The other workers resented this action of victimisation by the management and many of them did not return to work on Sunday and yesterday on a few of them came to work.

Yesterday morning a number of them requested Mr. Baptista and the Labour Settlement Committee to hold a meeting to ascertain their grievances. Consequently a meeting with Mr. Baptista in the chair was organised and resolutions demanding the reinstalment of Umer Mistry, an increment of 2 annas on their daily wages and a month's wages as bonus were unanimously passed.

SEWRI PETROLEUM WORKS.

The workers of the different Petroleum Works at Sewri again struck work yesterday saying that the 20 per cent. increment granted in their wages, was not sufficient in comparison to the cost of living. It is understood that the men of the Standard Oil Company's works did not join the strikers this time.

G. I. P. RY. CO., PORTERS.

Yesterday afternoon about fifty representatives of the porters working at G. I. P. Railway stations, between Victoria Terminus and Matunga Station assembled at the Esplanade maidan with a view to waiting upon the District Traffic Superintendent with a representation of the porters. In the representation they stated that the wages for each porter should be increased from Rs. 15, to Rs. 25 a month, and that of each Mukadam should be Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 18. It is understood that they made several other minor demands too.

DOCK MEN RESUME WORK.

In compliance with the Dock managers' notice, tally clerks and men of the hamallage staff working in the Port Trust Dock, who struck work on Thursday last, resumed work yesterday.

MILLOWNERS' REPLY TO LABOUR COMMITTEE.

The following reply was sent yesterday to the President, Bombay Labour Settlement Committee by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association:—

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 17th instant communicating the views expressed by representatives of the mill operatives on the decision of my Committee in connection with the present strike movement as set forth in my letter to you dated the 14th idem.

2. In reply to your letter I am to reiterate what was very clearly stated in my previous letter above referred to viz., that my Committee are ready and very willing to make such alterations or concessions as the economic position may demand provided the operatives first return to work and provided also that it is quite understood that under no circumstances will strike pay be given for the period of the strike. These provisos, I am to submit, are the essential conditions precedent to a settlement of the present dispute.

3. As regards certain of the statements contained in your letter under reply and especially in the 6th para thereof, I am to state that in the opinion of my Committee they are generally misleading and in some cases quite inaccurate, but without the risk of incressing the present tension it is impossible to refute them within the compass of an ordinary letter.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary."

THE STRIKE AND THE GOVERNOR.

MR. BAPTISTA'S LEITER.

Matharpacady,
12th January, 1920.

Geo. Cowie, Esq.,
Private Secretary, to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—

I have the honour to request you will be so good as to place this letter before H. E. the Governor of Bombay for favourable consideration.

Yesterday, a public meeting of the millworkers was held at Manji Shet's Wadi, at which I presided. At this meeting a resolution was moved and adopted. The third part of this resolution runs as follows:—"That this meeting humbly requests His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to intervene as a mediator between the employers and the employees, and secure for them by consent, and if necessary by legislation, their reasonable demands." I trust His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to comply with this request and use his power and influence to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the parties.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH STAFF.

50 P. C. SPECIAL ALLOWANCE DEMANDED.

A mass meeting of the staff of the Central Telegraph Office and Sub-Offices, consisting of Deputy Superintendents, Telegraph Masters, Telegraphists, Clerks and women workers, was held on Sunday last, when a large and enthusiastic crowd of over 300 men of all grades attended to discuss the present difficult economic situation.

The following were the resolutions unanimously passed:—

This meeting tenders its congratulations to the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the department under his control being deservedly singled out for special mention and high commendations, embodied in the resolution of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 10th September 1919 and heartily thanks him for his kind and thoughtful recognition of the work done by the depleted staff left behind in India. It is felt that the Director-General's appreciation in a special manner applies to Bombay, the gateway and the chief war base in India, and the second city of the British Empire.

2. That, in view of the intolerable almost impossible economic conditions prevailing in this city, a further representation be made to the Director-General praying for the immediate grant of a Special Bombay City Allowance of 50 per cent., similar to that granted in Burma, where conditions of life are very much easier than in this city.

3. That a telegram to the above effect be sent to the Director-General with a copy to the Postmaster-General, through the Superintendent in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

4. That a Committee, representative of the whole staff appointed at the meeting, should interview the Director-General on his forthcoming visit to Bombay, with regard to the above, draft a memorial and take any other necessary measures in connection therewith.

"THE LABOUR'S VOICE."

PROPOSED JOURNAL OF LABOUR-PARTY IN INDIA.

Up to this time there being no special journal of Indian labours their grievances were unheard. And so they were forced to suffer their difficulties and grievances in silence. In order to remove this difficulty it is proposed to start two weekly journals one in English named "The Labour' Voice" and other in Marathi named "Kamgarmitra."

The present dearness of printing materials and especially the great danger of being crushed under the Press Act the business of Journalism has nowadays become too difficult in India. And so it is a settled fact that the journal devoted solely to the Labours' problem cannot be paying from the commercial point of view. On account of these reasons it is nearly impossible to undertake the publication of above papers on one's responsibility. But the work being very useful and urgent it is proposed to start a cooperative society named "Kamgarmitra Publishing Co-operative Society" for publishing the said journals. The capital of the society shall be Rs. 15,000 fifteen thousands. It will be divided into 5,000 shares each of Rs. 3. The value of the shares will be recovered in four instalments. Those who will purchase at least three shares will have to pay 3/4 subscription, if they wish to subscribe the journal. Those who shall purchase twelve shares or more than that shall get paper free of charge. Those who shall buy more than 25 shares can be admitted as members of managing committee.

Taking into consideration the necessity and usefulness of such journals all well wishers of labour party are requested to purchase the shares according to their might. The Indian labour class is very poor and so it is evident that all shares cannot be sold in the labour circle. So we again appeal to the educated people to help us in this sacred cause. Vande Mataram. Any information wanted can be obtained from Dattatray Govind Pandit, Managing Secretry, Kamgarmitra Publishing Co-operative Society, c/o Indian Labour League, Dadar.

THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have certainly rendered a very great service by espousing the cause of the Bombay mill operatives and putting their case so clearly and forcibly before the public as also before the Government, in your most popular journal. The prospect of an amicable settlement of this great strike, which enters on the 17th day to-day, appears to be as remote as on the day of commencement. It is extremely difficult to refrain from characterising the attitude of most of the millowners as scandalously inhuman and stupendously brutal. In these days of scarcity and high prices, it is a shame to the Indian civilization to allow these operatives to rot on the starvation wages, which are paid to them, especially when the millowners are making such huge profits out of this most prosperous industry. "Strike" is the only industrial weapon, to which the operatives can resort, when they find that they cannot obtain bare living wages. The Bombay mill operatives, out of sheer desperateness, struck work, when all hopes of getting an increase in wages, as al so of obtaining slight ameliorative changes in the condition of service, failed to materialise. No sane person will, therefore, blame the workmen for having struck work. The present strike is economical and has nothing to do with the theory of "wire-pulling" and "hidden hand", which has been ably exploded by you. It is indeed high time that some influence was brought to bear upon the millowners by the Government of Bombay otherwise through some mischance, some of the workmen, who are prone to be easily excited, may brew some mischief, with the necessary consequence that there will be insecurity of life and property. Will Government intervene —Yours, etc.,

B. S. C.

Poona, Jan. 17.

MR. BAPTISTA AND THE STRIKE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me the hospitality of your esteemed paper? I wish to bring to light a few points in connection with the Labour Settlement Committee. Mr. Baptista's letter to-day appears in your paper to say that the committee was formed and his name was inserted without his knowledge or consent. I was myself present there on the day and have, with care, watched the proceedings of the meeting.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Social Service League was called to consider over the present strike, and the attitude of the mill-hands, on Friday, the 9th instant at 6-30 p.m. when a Sub-Committee was appointed, which was to have its sittings every day at 6-30 p.m. until finally they have succeeded in formulating the demands of the strikers. The other institutions working in the same direction got to know of this, and their representatives came to attend the meeting of the sub-committee, held on Saturday, the 10th inst. After a good discussion, it was decided form a united committee of all these institutions, and was unanimously proposed to be named "Labour Settlement Committee." Some Parsi Gentlemen, not belonging to the Social Service League, but to one of the institutions proposed. Sir Chandavarkar, as the President, and all unanimously passed the proposition. One of Mr. Savarkar's party, (Mr. Savarkar was also present) proposed Mr. Baptista to the Vice-Presidentship and that too was carried. In seconding, he added that Mr. Baptista was the president of the committee, formed under the Indian Labour League, Bombay Labour League and Bombay Girni Kamgar Sangh, and hence he should at least, be the vice-President of the Committee now formed. Sir Chandavarker had no objection whatsoever, in having even Mr. Baptista as the President. I was quite pleased that day with the proceedings of the meeting, and I even passed a remark with my friend, who was present, that Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Welkar and others had made a common cause, and set aside their difference of opinion in politics, in having Sir Chandavarker as the President of the Labour Settlement Committee.

It was simply astounding to me, when I read Mr. Baptista's comment, to-day. He says "it seems to me that I have changed my political opinions and my political guru. Sir Chandavarkar should not have me as his political chela." Well, Mr. Baptista, I do not understand how you put this. I plainly request you, is it for a political right, that the mill-hands have made a strike? Or do the strikers demand a working hand in the propaganda of India's politics? What do you think? Simple, sober men, as they are, they want nothing more than having better wages and better mode of living. They have nothing to do with politics.

Sir Chandavarkar's view may differ from Mr. Baptista's in politics, but that does not mean, that they should both of them not come together at all and join hands, even in cases of common questions, as labour strikes. Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—Yours, etc.

SHANTARAM,

Bombay, Jan. 4.

THE KAMGAR HITWARDHAK SABHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the report of our meeting which appears in your to-day's issue permit me to make a correction. Our Sabha since it joined hands with the Labour Settlement Committee on last Saturday did not hold any meetings independently. The meting you report was our Sankranti Social Gathering which the K. H. Sabha annually holds on Hindu holidays. The speeches were mainly confined to the celebration of Sankrant festival. Before distributing sweets and dispersing the millahnds were exhorted to observe peace as they had hitherto done and not spoil their cause by resorting to hooliganism. In fact none of the speakers including myself had any occasion to discuss at this Social gathering the terms which should be acceptable to the strikers or give them advice on that score. As the men appeared anxious to know what progress the Settlement Committee had made in the matter of the strike, the men were informed that their case embodying their legitimate demands and grievances was going to be submitted that evening to the Millowners' Association by Sir Narayenrao G Chandavarkar, the President of the Committee.—Yours etc.,

U. A. TULCHERKAR.
Hon. Secretary, Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha.

Arab Mansions,
Khetwadi, Jan. 19.

THE STRIKE.

(Continued from page 8.)

able prospects which are responsible for the present strike, and also because mills have secured their profits by making forward sales well into the year. The figures need no comment and prove the case of labour to the hilt. It must be granted that 1919, records considerable increase of wages over the preceding years, say, 65 per cent. over the pre-war period. As against this, the last number of "The Economist" to hand tells us that the advance of wages in Lancashire has been 140 per cent. since 1914, and there is the probability, when the present agreement expires, of a further increase of 60 per cent. over list rates. Let it not be supposed that Bombay labour by appropriating the lion's share in the pre-war years got anything more than a "keep off starvation" wage. Even as late as February, 1919, when our work people were recipients of somewhat higher wages, an eminent authority like Mr. Ewbank made the following remarks on the indebtedness of Bombay operatives in his lecture on "Co-operation:" "They stayed in the village till the last possible moment. They arrived in Bombay with nothing. For six weeks they did not get wages at all. These weeks broke the back of a mill hand. He borrowed money from the money lender or more likely his own jobber on hundred per cent. interest, and so could not get himself clear of the debt. When he got his wages he had to keep at least Rs. 10 to himself and remit some money to his family. He had no surplus left to pay his debts which went in increasing. It was very difficult to help such a man by means of co-operative credit society." From this it is evident that the operatives are not merely entitled to an increase in wages commensurate with the increased cost of living but to a further increment which will go towards wiping off their debts and mitigating their discomforts.

A Warning.

The mill owners by delaying the locking up of the skeleton of strike in the cupboard are inviting the danger of intervention of their Lanchashire rivals. A significant passage from Morley's "Recollections" should warn them of this. The Secretary of State writting to Lord Minto refers to his receiving a deputation of fifty Lancashire workers—the employers standing aside on the ground that their intervention would not be attributed to humanity but to business competition. Morley does not wish to irritate Bombay employers, but points out the strength and violence of the currents rising in the House of Commons on all labour questions. He is even afraid of a vote of censure from Parliament and writes appealingly to the Viceroy: "Pray, rescue me from this black catastrophe, if you can, and agree to invite an inspection for a week or two." The continuance of this strike may again lead Lancashire to take a vicarious interest in Bombay labour. The cry in 1906 was "the callous inhumanity towards children in Bombay"; in 1920 it may be "starvation wage in Bombay."

Casting about for ways and means to perpetuate harmonious relations between capital and labour, to ameliorate the lot of the worker and to diminish the frequency of strikes, one cannot help quoting Mr. Whitcombe, Chairman, Harper Beans Ltd., (a motor manufacturing amalgamation, with capital of £4 millions) from a speech which the "London Times" described as "remarkable:" "The psychology of the worker was rarely understood. Directly he felt that he was an integral part of a successful and progressive work his whole attitude changed and he took a pride in his achievements, and on this feeling increased his ratio of productivity, because realised that the greater the success of a concern the greater the security and benefit himself." Provision was made for giving workers a real and tangible interest in the results of the company. This would not be in form of a bonus. They considered the worker was entitled to full wages without deductions for benevolent or recreational schemes. Five hundred thousand fully paid Ordinary Shares of the Company were created and held by trustees for the purposes of a benevolent fund for the employes and their dependants. The income was to be distributed by a Committee of six Directors and six employes chosen by ballot by the employes. The fund would reach gigantic figures. The name stood for all time as an inspiration to the employes. They would realise it was a token of good faith from the Company. The scheme differed from a co-partnership agreement."

A benevolent fund.

Now that all our mills have been and will be building up substantial reserve funds out of their phenomenal profits, why should not a part of these reserves which are really built up by the sweat of the workers' brow be capitalised into Ordinary Shares and held for their benefit? This involves no diminution of financial resources, no commitment to pay cash, no interefference with the plan of sinking the profits represented by these reserves in large extensions or investing them in desirable securities. It is a mere paper entry and a credit on future profits which the shareholders, if they do not underrate the growing power of labour, should not be chary of sanctioning. The benevolent fund thus created will be a real bond of union and will help both capital and labour to tide over many a crisis.

ADRIATIC QUESTION SETTLED.

FUIME REMAINS ITALIAN.

FATE OF ALBANIA NOT YET DECIDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says that the Adriatic question has been settled. Fiume remains Italia but the port is internationalised under the League of Nations The hinterland remains Jugo-Slav but Italy is guaranteed the use of railways. The whole Dalmatian coast except Zara and one or two islands goes to the Jugo-Slavs. The fate of Albania is not yet settled.

LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS.

TOTAL NUMBER 880.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Paris.—A meeting of the Allied delegate including Lord Birkenhead and M. Ignac French, Under-Secretary for Military Justice has completed the list of war criminals to be demanded from Germany. They number 880 of whom 330 are claimed by France

GERMAN WAR OFFENDERS.

NUMBER GREATLY CUT DOWN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Paris.—The Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General insitructed by M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George have recently again scrutinised the list of German offenders wh are to be tried by International Law and cut down the numbers from several thousands to under nine hundred. It is pointed out on the best authority that the crimes for which the guilty parties will be arraigned are of such a revolting nature that even Germany would not shelter them once the details and names are published. It is not intended, however, to demand the surrender of such generals as Hindenburg, Mackensen and Endendorff and other leaders, who waged the war, however, bitterly, in accordance with the law of civilisation but the Allies intend to bring to book people responsibue for inhuman crimes, violation and pillage in France and Belgium, the submarine officers who fired on the sailors after their ships had been torpedoed and the officials responsible for the horors of the German prison camps.

VICTIMS OF TURKISH ATROCITIES.

APPEAL FOR CHRISTIAN CHALDEANS OF MESOPOTAMIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Under the auspices of the Chaldean Relief Committee the Lord Mayor presided at meeting at Mansion House appealing for th Christian, Chaldeans of Mesopotamia, who was stated, are victims of Turkish attempts to annihilate them. Mr. T. P. O'Connor Father Bernard Vaughan and the Chi Rabbi spoke.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY.

AMERICA'S ENDEAVOURES TO END DEADLOCK.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Washington.—Senators Lodge and Hitchcock separately received the spokesmen representing twenty million people desirous of ratification of the treaty. Both the Senators stated that endeavours were being made to end the deadlock and avoid carrying the question to the election campaign, Hitchcock adding that the spirit of antagonism had given way to one of honourable compromise. He believed that ratification with some reservations would be attained before the end of the month.

PREPARATIONS FOR COMPLETING PEACE TREATY

ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Copenhagen.—In accordance with the peace treaty, preparations are being completed to take the plebiscite in Slesvig. Sir Charles Martin, British Minister and President of the International Commission, will take over the administration of Flensburg next week and higher German officials will be replaced by the Allied officials. The troops of occupation will probably cousist of one British and one French battalion of infantry and one company of French marines. British and French light cruisers and destroyers will anchor at Flensburg where the joint forces of occupation will be commanded by the British Rear-Admiral Sheppard.

THE AFRIQUE DISATER.

HOW HELP CAME TOO LATE.

NO NEWS OF THE CAPTAIN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Paris.—A Graphic story of the sinking the Afrique is related in the "Matin" by the captain of the Ceylan. He says that th Ceylan pitched to such a degree that the cargo in the hold shifted and pianos and motor cars were smashed. Her engines were overstrained and she was hardly able to proceed at three knots an hour and it was therefore impossible to take the Afrique in tow. The Ceylan kept touch with the Afrique but lost her during night time. She kept up the communication however, by means of fire signals and the Ceylan asked the Afrique to send up a rocket or light fire in order to avert the risk of a collision in darknes. The Afrique replied that her stock was exhausted. The Ceylan then signalled that they were in the neighbourhood of the rocks and the Afrique replied that they were aware of that but were no longer able to control the ship as the rudder was not answering.

"I AM SINKING."

The Afrique at midnight successively wirelessed to the Ceylan:—"We have touched the Roches Bonnes"; "Am on rocks"; "Can no longer hold out"; "Help will arrive too late"; "I am sinking."

The captain of the Afrique very calmly proceeded to indicate where he was lying and the Ceylan steering in the direction of the spot described the encountered wreckage on the way and picked up some of those who had been shipwreked. The Ceylan herself was somewhat disabled.

The "Matin" states that there is no news of the Captain of the Afrique who, some survivors state, went down with his vessel.

SIX BODIES PICKED UP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Nantes.—Three local boats have picked up six bodies of people killed in the Afrique disaster namely three decorated American soldiers, two natives of Africa and woman. It is thought that the Ceylan may take some survivors to Laplata but the repor that a considerable number have been saved is not confirmed.

ONLY 53 OUT OF 599 SURVIVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
BORDEAUX, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 19.

A tug searching for the survivors of the Afrique has picked up the ship boat in which there were ten corpses and another tug has picked up three bodies. It is now stated that the Afrique had a total of 599 persons on board including the crew of 150 and that only 43 have been saved.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINE SWEEPER.

FOUNDERS WITHOUT SURVIVORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 19.

[His Majesty's mine-sweeper the Reinard with a crew of nine is believed to have foundered at the mouth of the Tay without survivors.

STORM VICTIMS.

NINE YEARS OLD PRINCESS ADD PRINCE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 19.

Lalouviers.—During a storm a tree was blown down which killed Princess de Salm and seriously injured Prince Alexander de Croy. Both were nine years of age.

NEW APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO INDIA.

EXPECTED IN BOMBAY IN FEBRUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 19.

Rome.—Signor Pisani Apostolic Delegate to India, has left for Marseilles to join the P. and O. Khyber on the 18th instant. He expects to arrive at Bombay on February 10th.

MORE BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS FOR FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 19.

Paris.—President Poincare has signed bill for the construction of five battleships of the Normandie type and six light scout cruisers in accordance with the programme adopted on December 3rd and also twelve scout destroyers.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Stanley has taken the title of Baron Ashfield of Southwell.

Sofia.—Sobranje has ratified the Treaty of Neuilly.

The Carproni aeroplane which left for Salonika on the 10th arrived at Adalia on the 12th.

The Prize Court has condemned the cruiser Emden.

THE AMRITSAR CONGRESS.

OPINION OF THE COUNTRY PREVAILS.

MR. KELKAR'S LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered a lecture on the subject of the Amritsar Congress in the Gaikwada Wada grounds under the chairmanship of Lok. B. G. Tilak.

Mr. Kelkar premised by saying that he thought he was called upon to give a lecture that day mainly because he was a delegate to the Congress elected by the Poona public as represented by one or two local electorates. In the early days of the Congress, that practice was even more current, and it was really the duty of elected delegates always to render to their electors an account of what they did, how they voted and last but not least why they voted in a particular way. The Congress having been held for so many years and in so many places, the delegates had now ceased to entertain a mixed motive in attending a Congress session. They regarded it now a purely political duty as Congressmen rather than a travelling tour which enabled one to visit neighbouring religious shrines, to see famous scenes and sights, or to understand at first hand the manners and customs of other Indian provinces. He cited the instance of the Madras contingent of Congressmen who this year made the long long journey from one end of India to the other from purely patriotic motives and thus deserved great credit for their sense of duty.

TWO-FOLD IMPORTANCE.

Turning to the Amritsar Congress, Mr Kelkar said the session had a two-fold importance, local as well as national. *Local*, because the Amritsar people had successfull emerged from their fiery ordeal of repression; and Congressmen from all parts of India were eager to go and bear personal testimony to the admirable courage with which the Amritsar leaders in and outside the jail had splendidly rallied. The *national* importance arose from the fact that the resolutions to be passed at the Amritsar Congress, after the issuing of the Proclamation and the enactment of the Reforms Act, would have a momentous bearing upon Indian politics.

Mr. Kelkar said he was glad he visited Amritsar, because for one thing he could personally visit the Jallianwala Bagh, the famous scene of the heroism of General Dyer, and see with his own eyes the terrible wounds made even in the dead compound walls of surrounding houses. He was glad that he attended the Congress Session because it dealt with very important topics and passed resolutions some of which were useful both for future agitation and progress.

Dividing the main resolutions in two or three groups, Mr. Kelkar dealt with them seriatim and proved how in each case the criticism passed on them by some of the leading anti-Congress critics was illogical, unfounded, or prejudiced. The objection that the Congress had lost its moral purity of the old days was only as ridiculous as the other viz., that the Congress had forfeited its truly representative character. He claimed that the motives of the new Congressmen were fully as disinterested and legitimate as of any old ones, not excluding Dadabhai Naoroji himself. The methods of the Congress again were fully as constitutional as before in intention or practice. He must be indeed a reckless or a perverse critic, Mr. Kelkar observed, who would call the Congress less representative than before, for he ought to know that the Congress had made a tremendous advance in recent years, whether in point of the number of delegates, the variety of electorates, the freedom from undue or excessive respect for the authority of leaders, the keenness and the length of debates. No doubt the autocratic rule of the patent old-world bosses had disappeared, but that was only because keener and more exerting spirits were coming forward.

REPLY TO ANTI-CONGRESS CRITICS.

Dealing with the objections taken to some of the resolutions, Mr. Kelkar said he felt he was in the happy position of being able to reply to one set of the anti-Congress critics by simply quoting the views of another such set. The resolutions on the subject of the Punjab atrocities were not open to any reasonable objection. Yet the "Leader" found fault with the idea of raising a memorial on the Jallianwala Bag grounds to the massacre of the innocent victims of General Dyer. The "Leader" obviously out-Christed Christ in advising forgiveness and forgetfulness. But Mr. Kelkar quoted the pertinent reference, made in this connection by the "Indian Social Reformer," to the Cawnpore Mutiny massacre memorial raised and maintained at Government expense. Some people took objection to the resolution by which the Congress demanded the recall of Lord Chelmsford. But they had the precedent of the wise and temperate Bombay Presidency Association, guided by Sir P. M. Mehta, demanding the recall of Lord Curzon, who, though a bad enough Viceroy, had not to his discredit things like the Rowlatt Acts, the Punjab massacres, the Martial Law and the great betrayal of Mr. Montagu's trust about the Reforms Scheme. If it be right to ask for the extension of the term of office of a Viceroy, it was equally right to demand its curtailment. The Congress could not be regarded as vehemently passionate in doing so, when an absolutely peacefully minded man like Mr. Gandhi stated before the Hunter Committee that he would have said to Lord Chelmsford, "Lord Chelmsford, you simply must go, if you do not repeal the Rowlatt Act!"

Speaking about the Congress resolutions on the Reforms Act, Mr. Kelkar said that the three parts of Mr. Das's proposition were as coherent with one another as were all these three together with the addendum about the co-working of the Act and thanks-giving to Mr. Montagu for his labours. He personally was always entirely for giving thanks to Mr. Montagu. It was an act of the barest human fairness. Mr. Kelkar then argued how each of the three clauses of Mr. Das's resolution was consistent with the other. About the clause relating to India's [illegible] for Self-Government he pointed out Mr. Shastri himself had admitted such fitness. The third clause was a restatement of an ideal and a demand already made at Delhi. In the second clause the inadequacy of reforms being admitted, it naturally led to dissatisfaction and disappointment.

Mr. Shastri had charged the Congress with giving a wrong lead by this resolution to the country. Happily the "Times of India" had expressly stated that in its opinion the resolution on the Reforms Act was in the right direction. Speaking about co-operation in the matter of working out the Reforms Act, Mr. Kelkar admitted in a general way the need for it and predicted that as a matter of fact the necessary co-operation was bound to come when Indians would actually set themselves to the task of practical administration. But he laid stress on certain special considerations which required that men like Mr. Shastri had better address their advice for co-operation to the Civilians than to the Indian politicians. How were Indians bound to obtrusively parade a pledge of co-operation on their sleeves when the Civilians had given no sign of their readiness to relent and work with Indians in a friendly spirit? The Civilians' threat to resign and make Government impossible, if reforms were granted was still loudly ringing in their ears, whe no word about boycotting reforms was ever uttered by any Indians of standing and influence.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

The King had indeed done his duty in calling upon both sides to co-operate. So also Mr. Montagu. If it were only a case of co-operating with either of these there would absolutely no difficulty. Had the Civilian directly or indirectly expressed their sincer desire to co-operate? If they could organiso and demonstrate against reforms, threate and terrorise, support movements like th Round Table, why could they not make an open and collective offer to co-operate with the advening Ministers? A thing like that their side would be highly appreciated. As pointed out by the "Indian Social Reformer, however, the Civilian would be persuaded to co-operate only when he would be convinced in his heart and prepared to openly admit that he was not a superior being but a really equal subject of His Majesty with the Indian in India. The sense of superiority or patronage is necessarily destructive of the sense of comradship. When such a small reform as the permission to town Municipalities to elect their own Presidents, was inaugurated in the Bombay Presidency by even such a cautious man like Lord Sydenham, some Civilians showed unwillingness to accept it, and betrayed their want of graciousness by welcoming the reform only in the hope that the new non-official Presidents would thereby be deservedly "stewed in their own juice!" When the Civilians were well-known to harbour that kind of sentiment, how could the non-official be assured that his co-operation would be fruitful? When the Spartan soldier complained to his captain that his sword was rather short, he was advised to put one step forward more than his comrades. Suppose the non-official put one step forward, but the Civilian took one step backward would not the resulting distance or the hiatus be the same?

It should be remembered that the difficulties under the new scheme of responsible Government were greater and more real for the non-official Minister than the Civilian; and so, if any one really deserved sympathy it was rather the former than the latter. The Civilian had everything in his favour; experience, training, prestige, the command of reserved departments, almost an assured supply of finance, and the momentum of vested interests. It was, therefore, for him rather than the non-official Indian to clear the ground by openly proclaiming his readiness to co-operate and assure his comrade that the handing over of the keys of office and power would on his part be accompanied with sincere, heartfelt blessing and not a curse bred in despair. It was for the English Civilian to say to the Indian Minister "Comrade, let us forget the past; let us be friends, nay brothers; let us attempt the common task together; all my training, all my good will is freely laid a your service; don't feel nervous; if you fail, I should regard it a greater disgrace to me than to you, because I had the advantage over you and it was my duty to teach you, train you and co-operate with you."

True co-operation could not come unless an until a complete identity was established between the interests of India and those England. Nothing would have served so much as a guarantee of Indian co-operation as the knowledge that the reforms inaugurated were due to the goodwill of the Civilian. But as Mr. Shastri himself has confessed in one of his Madras speeches, the reforms could not be traced to any thing like altruism in the Civilian; they were due to the war; and surely this credit to the war was not a thing calculated to inspire co-operation. Th mutual helpfulness of India and the Empir was more or less only accidental like that between the "Forest and the Tiger" as describ in the Mahabharata. It was based on shee necessities of the situation, not vital affectio or love. The Tiger protected the Forest by scaring away wood-cutters, because the wood afforded him places of retreat; the Forest offered shelter to the Tiger because he scared away the people who would, but for him, mercilessly use the axe and ruin the woodlan Similarly the Empire protected India as present and future military depot likely to serviceable in wars in Central Asia, and Indi remained within the Empire because, deprived of British protection, she would fall a victim to a nation of worse aggressors, usurpers and oppressors. This feeling ought to go away, and a more vital identification be established between the genius of India and the genius of Great Britain, before co-operation worth the name could be experienced. there was any need of advice, therefore, it was in the direction of the Civil Service; and Mr Kelkar requested Mr. Shastri to attempt that rather than exhort his own people.

NATIONALISTS' DETERMINATION.

Mr. Kelkar said further that even as it was, however a kind of co-operation was bound to result when the new Act would be put into operation. The Nationalists, however, could not be deceived by the sly and the interested advice that Moderates were after all the best people to be elected to the Legislative Councils. No, the Nationalists were determined to enter the Council and to work the Reforms in the hope that the work would lead to winning more and larger reforms. If ex hypothesi the Nationalists were more in need of training in co-operation and knowledge of departmental working than Moderates, it followed that the Nationalists should by preference be sent into the Councils, for that was the place where they could get both Mr. Shastri ought not to judge the whole Nationalist party by either the stray unguarded or perverse words of Mr. Pal and attribute to them all a desire to launch upon nothing else than a policy of obstruction. Mr. Tilak had offered responsive co-operation, meaning that he would be prepared to co-operate with the official in the same spirit and to the same extent as the latter would do. The Civilian is found proud and boasts of taking the initiative. Why should he not take the intiative in openly offering co-operation in a sincere and convincing manner? If Mr. Pal was to be taken at his word, why should they not take Mr. Shastri at his when he said that a statue must be raised to Mr Montagu in every Indian village? The words of the one were obviously as much the language of rhetorical exaggeration as those of the other.

In bringing the proceedings of the meeting to a close, Mr. Tilak explained how there was a triangular fight between the Congress parties at Amritsar and how eventually the country's opinion, and not the opinion of this or that party, prevailed. He was entirely satisfied, he said, with the Amritsar session and the resolutions passed thereat.

JUSTICE TO ISLAM & TURKEY.

AN APPEAL TO EUROPE.

BY THE LEAGUE FOR DEFENCE OF OTTOMAN RIGHTS.

(Translated from the original French.)

Several of the Entente statesmen have lately made important speeches before the National Assemblies or at other public meetings. The theme developed in nearly all of those harangues has been the disillusionments experienced by the different great States in the settlement of World Questions, and the compensations which they hope to find in Asia Minor. Those confidences of the Allied Statesmen make it an obligation for Ottoman League once more to present its point of view to the world opinion, and to emphasise the disastrous consequences which the attempt to divide up Turkey are likely to have for the peace of the world, and for the re-establishment in the Near East of order and tranquility so necessary to the welfare of humanity.

The Nationalist movemen, proved by the occupation Smyrna, has re-united in one body all the peoples of Asia Minor: Turks, Kurds, Circassians and Lazes, who have now determined to resist to the utmost of their forces any attempt to break up their country and also any attribution of certain parts of their national patrimony, where inhabited and alien minorities reside, to Greece and the Republic of Armenia:—

In this connection we may mention:

(1) The categorical declarations made by the delegates of the Indian Muslims to the Supreme Council of the Allies, in favour of the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire and the respect for the rights of the Sultan-Khalif.

(2) The proclamation read in the great mosque of Damascus in the name of the Arabian Princes Amir Ibn Rashid Amir Ibn Sayad, and Amir Muhammad Sadoul, affirming their profound attachment and their entire fidelity to the Khalif of Constantinople.

(3) The loyal and respectful attitude of the Arabian princes of Yaman and of Assir, the Imam Yahya, and Sayyid Idrish towards the Sultan-Khalif.

(4) The memorials presented to the Government of His Britannic Majesty, in which the Muslim religious chiefs and dignitaries of India make known the painful impression and the unfortunate effects which any infraction of the prestige and rights of the Khalif, or dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire would not fail to produce upon all Muslims. All these spontaneous manifestations prove in a peremptory manner that his point of view is the faithful expression of the will of the Ottoman peoples, and that it translates the dearest and most firm desires of the Muslim world, as was besides affirmed to the envoys of President Wilson.

NO WISH OF SEPARATION FROM KHALIFATE.

Therefore none of these people wishes to be separated from the Khalifate; none of them could accept without a fierce and bloody resistance any of the foreign dominations which it is projected to impose upon them under the fallacious designation of a "Mandate," they do not intend in any fashion whatsoever to put themselves at the mercy of foreign capitalists and exploiters, prefering to continue to govern themselves as they have done *ab antiquo* to their own satisfaction. The tenacious and obstinate resistance opposed, since 1911, to the Italian occupation by the Arabs of Tripoli and Cyrenaica; the no less heroic resistance which the Turks, after three murderous and exhausting wars, are now opposing to the Greek occupation in the province of Smyrna, give an idea of the will of the Muslim peoples not to submit to any domination, however advantageous from a merely material standpoint it might be.

The Ottoman League esteems it a part of its duty to beseech the Supreme Council in Paris and all the delegates to the Peace Conference to take the foregoing into serious consideration, and to do what is humanly possible in order not to let things run to extremes as irrparable as they would be deplorable.

All the Western peoples, notably the English, the French and the Italians have already suffered too much from the horrible war; their respective countries ought jealously to spare the life were it but of a single one of their children; all need to concentrate their national energy and the whole of their resources to the work of repairing the material and moral ruin accumulated by this long, disastrous war. In these conditions, and at a moment when the social classes and the working masses of all countries are eager for repose, it would be inopportune (to use no stronger word) to expose thousands and thousands of citizens to all kinds of eventualities.

The Ottoman League is firmly convinced that the best solution of the Eastern question is to conclude a peace conformable in spirit to President Wilson's 12th point, which is as follows:—

"A veritable sovereignty shall be assured to the Turkish parts of the Ottoman Empire: but the other nationalities which, at this moment, are under its dominions ought to enjoy undoubted security of existence and have the opportunity to develop without hindrance in the way of autonomy."

The system of the "Mandate" which it is suggested should be applied to the different parts of Asia Minor, which are, as is well known, inhabited by an overwhelming Turco-Kurdish majority, and a similar solution for Constantinople, an essentially Turkish city, would imply the suppression of all independence, and that would be altogether contrary to the first clause of the 12th point already quoted. The partition of the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire into zones of influence and their administration, with the rights accruing, by soveral Powers, is incapable of ensuring to the inhabitants any progress or any security. Those populations are all of the same race, profess the same religion, and speak the same language. They have always lived a free and independent life, and are as capable as are the Jugo-Slavs, Cheko-Slavs or the Ukrainians of governing themselves. In every respect their civilisation is, to say the least, not inferior to that of the said Jugo-Slavs, etc.

THE PLEDGED WORD.

President Wilson's 11th point, accented unreservedly by the English, French, Italians, and Japanese Governments, binds those Governments together before President Wilson and the whole civilised world; it annuls, *ipso facto*, all anterior and ulterior engagements which may have been undertaken with regard to the Ottoman Empire. To act otherwise would be to break the pledged word. It would be a scrap-of-paper policy equivalent to that which violated the neutrality of Belgium.

The Entente Powers, incapable of committing such a felony, are thus obliged to respect the independence, unity and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Besides fulfilment of this moral duty is the best solution of the Eastern Question. It is the only line of conduct capable of preventing rivalry and antagonism between the Allied Powers.

Whole good understanding is so necessary for the tranquillity of the world and the happiness of the peoples.

The Ottoman League conceives it to be its duty to asure to the public opinion of the world that the Sultan-Khalif and his Muslim peoples are ready to accept all useful competition, and disinterested collaboration of a nature to regenerate the Ottoman Empire and to modernise its administration. They are ready also to accept all conditions and all transformations which, without in any way impairing their independence, tend to assure the life, honour, property, personal security, and constitutional rights of all citizens living in the Ottoman Empire, without distinction of race or religion. . . .

The Ottoman League ventures to hope that the public opinion of every country will recognise the good intentions of the Imperial Ottoman Government, and will support it in its patriotic work; of which the accomplishment would be a great advance in the direction of that fraternity of the peoples which is indispensable to universal harmony.—"Muslim Outlook".

LT. COL. JACOB'S ABORTIVE MISSION.

DRUHRA TRISBMEN'S PART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The following account of Lieut.-Col. Jacob's abortive mission to the Imam of Yemen is published:—

In August, 1919, on instructions received from His Majesty's Government, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Jacob, lately First Assistant Resident at Aden, accompanied by four other British officers and a small escort of Aden troops, left Hodeida (a Yemen port on the Red Sea), on a mission to the Imam at his headquarters at Sanaa in order to prepare the way for an understanding as to his future relations with His Majesty's Government. The Imam has agreed to receive the mission and to send down an escort of his troops to receive it and accompany it on its journey up-country. Owing to the opposition by the Quhra Sheikhs and tribesmen, who inhabit the country round about Hodeida and are opposed to the domination of the Imam over them, the escort sent down by the Imam was unable to reach Hodeida in time to receive Lieut.-Colonel Jacob and his party. The escort, nevertheless, set off on the undertaking of a party of the Quhra tribesmen to escort it as far as Bajil, a village about 25 miles north-east of Hodeida, where the escort sent by the Imam, had arrived at Bajil. However, the Quhra tribesmen surrounded the mission and stripped the party of its arms and property and refused to allow them, either to proceed onwards to Sanaa or to retire to the coast. The escort sent by the Imam were also made prisoners. Meanwhile the hostile tribesmen made three unsuccessful attacks on the small British garrison at Hodeida.

The only explanation of this hostile action of the Quhra tribesmen is their avowed hostility towards the Imam and to his control over them and their fear that the mission was proposing negotiations with the Imam, which would advance his cause to their detriment. The country round about Hodeida was also in a very disturbed state owing to famine conditions, but although they were reassured as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government with regard to them and quantities of foodstuffs were sent to Hodeida for distribution among the tribesmen, the Quhra Sheikhs continued to detain the mission.

Eventually, after protracted negotiations with the Sheikh and an aeroplane demonstration over Bajil the mission was released on the 12th December.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY & PORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be so kind as to publish the following few lines in the columns of your esteemed paper so as to bring the same to the notice of the proper authorities and thus extend your sympathy to ventilate a public grievance, worthy of support of your powerful pen?

The Bombay Government have proposed to acquire lands in the several villages of Trombay, situated near Bombay for the development of the city and port of Bombay. Ordinarily such a news would have been welcomed by the residents of the Island of Trombay and thanked the Government for its action, which would have created them citizens of the Greater Bombay in the near future. Real development of the island by the Government would have thus found approval of the residents, for, both development and improvement are essential to meet the new and altered conditions of the City.

But such is not the case, the news of the proposed acquisition is received with horror by the people. The recent acquisition of land for Bombay Jail and methods adopted in dealing with compensation at the time have led the people to anxiety. Instead of constructing roads and opening free and easy communications with the city Government wants the original inhabitants to leave their lands probably for creating recreation gardens for the rich and reduce the poor to misery at a time when the country is widely affected by economic distress. Where should the poor agriculturists go and seek shelter in their helpless condition? Why the poor should become the victims of official choice? I pray the Government in the interest of the inhabitants of Trombay to do justice to the people by considering the matter over again. Let there be no wholesale acquisition of the lands. Government if necessary should take such lands as might be absolutely necessary for the proposed development but at the same time there appears to be no reason why the landowners be dealt under Land Acquisition Act under cover of which anything but justice is done to those who handle it.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Chembur, Jan. 16.

(Continued from Column 6.)

angels on their left and right arms. God was greater than the C. I. D., the Government or any earthly power. He loved his mother, his wife and children just as anybody else did, and yet he could not desist from taking part in the affairs relating to their country and religion. If any one present did not want them to take part in these things, let him come forward and do that work. The speaker could not sit quietly when his conscience all the while said to him: "The house of God is in trouble and thy Prophet's land is not in peace." If they sat inactive, they would forfeit all the honour which the people had shown them. They would speak harshly or meekly just as occasion demanded. When after a long time of internment he (Mr. Muhammad Ali) went home and saw his wife, he found her dejected. On being asked the reason, she said, "I hear you are again going to England." The speaker replied that he himself wanted to rest, but when his country and our religion demanded his services, would she allow him to sit by her side? On this reply, said the speaker, his wife had willingly allowed him to go. The speaker was prepared for dishonour but he was not prepared to see even a slice of Turkey placed under non-Muslim rule. Everything belonging to him including his own home, he would willingly sacrifice rather than see Turkey dismembered. It might be asked how it was possible for him to advocate Hindu-Muslim unity and at the same time to love Mecca and the other holy places of Islam. The reply was that if he did not love the latter, he would be unworthy of being an Indian and a Moslem. How could he obey Mr. Duni Chand or Mahatma Gandhi if he disobeyed God? It was a shame that whenever any high appointment under Government fell vacant and a more capable Hindu was available for the post, the Mahomedans clamoured for it. They should follow what was right. Even if Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer were in the right, they should follow them. They proposed to send a deputation about the Khilafat question. It was impossible for them to change their religious obligations. Secular laws might change, but their religious Law which had been handed down to them these last 1,300 years could not be changed. Their object in sending the deputation was to make it clear to the Government in a respectful way that religious liberty should be observed and the holy places of Islam should on no account be placed under non-Muslims. In all other matters they were willing to compromise, but with regard to a religious question they would not rest in peace nor give peace to others if that question was not settled to their satisfaction. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) The speeches were delivered in Urdu of which the above is a brief summary.

After Mr. Mahomed Ali's speech was over, Mr. Duni Chand thanked the Ali brothers on behalf of the people of Lahore and assured them on the people's behalf of a hearty response. As the Ali brothers had to leave for Delhi by the Bombay Mail the same night, they left the meeting. After their departure, Maulvi Zafar Ali addressed the meeting.—"The Tribune."

KHILAFAT QUESTION.

MONSTER MEETING IN LAHORE.

SPEECHES BY ALI BROTHERS.

A mass meeting of the Hindus and Mohomedans of Lahore City was held in the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, on Monday evening, the 12th instant, at 6.30 p.m. Among those seated on the dais were:—Chaudhri Ram Bhaj Butt, Lala Goverdhan Das, Chaudhri Shahab-ud-Din, Sheikh Ataullah, Mr. Muhammad Ali, M.A., LL.B., Secretary, Ishaat-i-Islam, Mr. Abdul Razaq, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din, Vakil, Maulvi Zafar Ali and Mr. Duni Chand, Bar.-at-law. On their arrival, the Ali Brothers received a tremendous ovation.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Maulvi Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din, in proposing Mr. Duni Chand to the chair, said that it was his pleasant duty to propose to the chair one who had himself passed successfully through the ordeal, one who had been tested and not found wanting. Mr. Duni Chand, said the speaker, was a silent, unostentatious worker who valued highly the Hindu-Moslem unity. He shed lustre wherever he was present and the speaker had great pleasure in proposing him to the chair. Mr. Duni Chand took the chair amidst loud and prolonged cheers.

MR. DUNI CHAND.

Mr. Duni Chand thanked all present for the honour they had conferred on him in asking him to preside at that meeting. The time at their disposal was short since the Ali brothers were to leave for Delhi by the Bombay Mail. He, therefore, requested Mr. Shaukat Ali to address the meeting:—

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, who on rising was greeted with loud cheers, said that he craved the indulgence of the assembly for not being able to speak louder. They had been constantly travelling these last 15 days. But speeches after all were not the all-important thing and if the people present at the meeting had come merely to hear speeches, they could well have stayed at home. Some of their friends advised them that now that they had come out of internment after a long time, it was advisable for them to sit quietly for some time. Their reply to them was that they had suffered in the cause of truth and their sufferings would be useless if they now sat inactive. Coming to the Punjab after five years what spectacle greeted them? God be praised that Hindus and Mahomedans were united. As Mahomedans it was their duty to be grateful for ever to their Hindu brethren for all that they had done for them regarding the religious question of Khilafat. Their Hindu brethren after due consideration had seen that the Mahomedan cause was just and so had made it their own. All that they had done for them and the enthusiasm exhibited at Amritsar were deserving of their everlasting gratitude. The ladies in the Punjab too had prayed for them (the brothers). But it should be remembered that mere shouts of joy were of no use. Their work had but begun. By crying "shame" or by being led away by mere enthusiasm, their work would not be accomplished. If they loved their religion and their country they should work on a practical basis, after realizing their own shortcomings. If they had money they should help them by money. A deputation was to be sent to England to represent their cause. If they wished to serve their country and their religion, if they wished that Turkey should not be dismembered they should come forward with help.

MR. MUHAMMAD ALI.

On rising to address the meeting, Mr. Muhammad Ali received an ovation. After expressing his gratitude to the people of the Punjab for the honour they had done them, the speaker said that they had not come to receive their cheers or to be taken about in processions. The province was known after the five rivers. If these rivers overflooded, everything would be ruined, but if their water was properly utilised, all their fields would be watered. They had met with sincere devotion in the Punjab. Quoting a verse from the holy *Quran*, the speaker said that if their nation did not improve, they themselves would be held responsible. Quoting from Dr. Iqbal, Mr. Muhammad Ali said that they were not to complain, if their voice did not reach the people, they (the leaders) should speak louder. The leaders should goad on the people like the camel drivers. If their leaders did not do their work, there was nothing to stop the people from becoming leaders themselves. If the general ran away, the heroes in the army took his place. There was an Arabic saying, "When our leaders though living acted like dead people, we became the leaders." What reply had they to offer before God? Would they say, "We did not perform our duty because Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din or Mahomed Iqbal did not lead us?" If one brother did not work, it was for another to do his own duty and at the same time help the other one. The Khilafat question was before them. It was not difficult of solution. The cause was so righteous that none dared refute it. Their own inertness was spoiling the whole thing. They had plenty of enthusiasm. They had had many speeches outside the Mochi Gate. Was it necessary to goad them on at every step as if they were like the slow horse that did not move on? Their friends asked them to sit quiet after their internment. They could not follow that advice. In the Punjab they found that every person suspected another of being in the C. I. D. The Royal Proclamation had been announced and the death-knell of the C. I. D. had sounded. The C. I. D. were the two

(Continued in column 3.)

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INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to draw your readers' attention to a paragraph in "The Servant of India" dated 8th instant, from a letter of its London correspondent, and certain thoughts of mine.

The paragraph runs thus:—

"Before I close this letter, I am reminded by the Aga Khan that a sinister movement is afoot in East Africa to convert the currency from the rupee to British currency. need not remind your mercantile classes what this means and is designed to mean for the Indian Residents of East Africa. The whole design of the promoters of this movement is to ruin Indian trading enterprise, eliminate India's competition and eventually secure the evacuation of East Africa by its large Indian population. The Indian Merchants' Chambers and other public bodies ought to send their immediate protests, if they do not wish to be too late".

This paragraph is practically the view of His Highness the Aga Khan; it is written by the London correspondent and printed in the Hon. Mr. Sastri's paper so no one can take it as coming from extremist agitators or as emanated with anti-British feelings.

It pictures a movement, gives its purpose, and points out its results.

I ask and urge the Indian mercantile friends:—Will they do anything or not? ask the political workers, will they study and deal with this problem or not? We have several associations such as Indian Merchants' Chamber, Indian Mercantile Association, Import and Export Merchants' Association, and it is greatly to be regretted that vital problems affecting the root of our Indian Commerce are not taken up or any interest shown for such matters. The primary and practically the only activity which I notice at present in these associations is to settle rates of cotton, sugar and such other commodities when the speculative heat runs very high; when speculative dealers find themselves in a mess, they seek the help of these associations and we see some meeting to bring an end to several costly litigations. Personally I feel such activities do more harm than good to the country; but leaving that point, I do wish to urge more awakening for our mercantile Institutions. The Reforms Act, feel, now needs more commercial men and necessitates diversion of several political questions to mercantile problems. A new line of political work now has to be adopted. It is plain that studious and concentrated efforts to solve Financial, Commercial, Exchange, and Tariff problems which must and will arise out of International riddles will have to be made. These do need the first attention of political workers—and it is far more vital and necessary in comparison to the need of platform—speaking merely to find faults with Executive Officials.

This brings me to the point of speculating our activities. Division of labour is necessary in political work as much as in any industrial or commercial concern; at present all workers of various temperaments and different moods practically run in one common line and the result is disharmony and work left undone.

I suggest our Congress Committees and Home Rule Leagues to be so constituted as to divide various branches of political activities, with some members to specialise each, branch. One group of workers must study, specialise, and work for Finance, Exchange, Tariff and Industrial questions alone; another group must keep themselves to Municipal activities; a third group for village Panchayats; one for prison reforms; one for Railway Passengers' Service; a group for Law, Justice and Police reforms; a batch of workers for Educational problem; one for Indian problems in Colonies. Each group thus will have sufficient to work for a special activity, and I feel a man can devote his whole life to any one of these branches. Thus alone we can bring forward our work, to the advantage of our country.

I certainly do not wish to suggest that the high-handed actions of executive officials should be entirely ignored. What I suggest is an improved method of working in this branch. To rush to the press and to call protest meetings do not help us; it causes bitter feelings and co-operation is hardly possible. There is no doubt that in the past we have been apt to exaggerations also, and this we must avoid. I think that each District Congress Committee or the Home Rule League should appoint a small committee for public grievances. It should consist of men with cool and wise heads. The function of that committee will be to get all complaints of grievances against executive officials, to shift such complaints, verify, find out truth, and if they find that there exists a real cause of grievance, take such *quiet* measures as to get justice and redress from that official for that person or body. If they fail that way, to try and come in touch with superior officers of that department and if need be even to approach the Governor. If all measures fail, then to make that grievance a public cause and protest against it. This will be a real help to the public. It will avoid many undesirable results of constant frictions between people and the Government, and thus service in its true sense will be rendered to our country.

We have been unpractical too long. One feels almost guilty of that hypocracy to pose as a political worker for the motherland and now that the reforms have come, bringing responsibility on all workers. I make these humble suggestions to enable us to take up that responsibility cheerfully, go on in right direction, and reach our goal earlier by co-operation and not by ill-feeling. How long—how long shall we and can we go onward without co-operation?—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,

Karachi, Jan. 13.

Karachi's imports during December were Rs. 17,565 220, an increase of Rs. 8,266,278 over previous December. Exports increased by Rs. 438 027 over last year. The principal import increases were cotton manufactures over 80 lakhs, oils nearly 8 lakhs, metals and ores 6.50 lakhs, while sugar imports decreased by nearly 31 lakhs. In exports rapeseed increased by 8 lakhs, raw hides nearly 6 lakhs, raw skins one lakh, while raw wool decreased 6.75 lakhs.

FRONTIER NEWS.

ANTI-PEACE MAHSUDS ASK FOR PEACE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

A communique issued here says:

"On the 15th instant a small raiding part fired on one of our piquets near Bannu. The anti-peace Mahsuds in Ahnai Tangi have been considerably reinforced, their total strength being estimated at 3,000. A considerable proportion of this number is composed of contingents from the Tochi and Wana Wazirs. On the 14th instant the Derajat column advanced to the north Ahnai Tangi, meeting with strong opposition. Full details have not yet been received. Hand to hand fighting is said to have occurred and the enemy losses are believed have been at least 400 including 130 killed Our casualties were approximately 370 After the fight, the leading anti-peace Mahsuds Maliks sent in a petition, asking for peace and guaranteeing to comply with our terms if our further advance were stayed On the 15th instant the column passed quiet day in camp, one mile north of Ahnai Tangi and piquets were *instructed* without molestation. The Mahsuds are said to estimate their total losses up to the 13th instant at six to seven hundred dead. Several air raids have been carried out over the Wana area and a Wana Wazir lashkar, on its way to join the Mahsuds, was successfully bombed at Ahmedwam on the 10th instant.

BALUCHISTAN.

A gang of raiders attacked a convoy of hired camels near Zirrah south of Fort Sandeman on the 13th instant. Cavalry and infantry moved out from Zirrah post and attacked the raiders, capturing sixteen and wounding several. We had no casualties.

STOPPAGE OF COW-KILLING

NATIVE PIECEGOODS' DEALERS GRATITUDE.

The following letter has been addressed by the Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Association, to Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmalkhan, President of the 12th Session of the All-India Moslem League, Delhi:—

"Dear Sir,—The resolution of refraining from cow killing on the Bakri-id-Day passed by the All-India Moslem League held at Amritsar, under your presidentship in December, 1919, has deeply touched our Association and at a general meeting held on the 13th January, 1920, the members have unanimously resolved to convey to the League through you their feelings of sincere and heartfelt gratitude for passing the said resolution.

"Further our Association hope that all our Mahomedan brothers will in future respect the resolution of the League, which would be cementing the relationship of the two great communities of India.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Purshotam Kuvarji Master,
Chairman of the Meeting."

ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS.

The following press note has been issued by the Local Government:—

It has been brought to the notice of Government that a large number of installations in private residences, offices and shops, especially those wired with open cleat wiring are in a deplorable condition.

The inspection by the Electrical Inspector to Government of 220 volts installations, except when first connected to the mains of the Licensees, is not included in the Electrical Inspector's duties, and it is not possible for him to inspect all installations.

It is therefore only possible to point out such defects as are noticed to the owners of premises, and, where the danger is imminent, to inform the supply authorities.

That danger does exist on 220 volts installations has been proved by a recent fatal accident.

The Electrical Inspector to Government has found such defects as the following:—

(1) Lead sheathed cables run down a wooden post, the sheathing being unearthed and a heavy leak existing on the installation. The wiring was in the passage to a factory and within reach.

(2) Overhead mains of bare copper erected in a dangerous manner over a carriage way.

(3) A connection in Vulcanised India Rubber taken from the cut-outs of a large building through a godown stocked with inflammable goods, curtains, etc., along a passage 150 feet long exposed to rain, and sun to a shop in another street. The wires were in contact with down water pipes.

(4) Lead covered cables suspended by strings along the cornice of a shop over-hanging the foot-path.

(5) Brackets, supported by the wires feeding them, over the foot-path.

(6) Bare copper mains under telephone mentioned above might be pointed out in any of the crowded areas of Bombay.

It is not the duty of the Licensees or the Supply Company to keep installations in private houses in order, and though in accordance with clause VI (1), proviso 2 (c), of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, they "may" cut off the supply, they are not compelled to do so.

In order to safeguard against the danger arising out of the defective way in which electric installations work is generally carried out by incompetent men, the Governor in Council desires to impress on proprietors and tenants the necessity of having their installations carried out and regularly inspected by really competent wiring contractors.

A constable of the Alipore district police was on Friday sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for trespassing into the bedroom of Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, District Magistrate of Alipore.

SUGAR COMMITTEE.

ASSAM SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Indian Sugar Committee on Saturday last, inspected several tea estates in the vicinity of Jorhat in Assam. There was an informal meeting with the planters, when the possibility of growing sugarcane in the tea estates in Assam was discussed. On Monday, the Committee inspected the cane cultivation and crushing and manufacture of *jaggery* from date palm juice between Jaypur Nat and Rajshahi. After visiting the Rajshahi Experimental Farm the Committee returned to Calcutta and, on Wednesday, resumed the hearing of evidence.

The first witnesses examined was Mr. J. D. Marshall of Messrs. Lyall Marshall and Co. who gave confidential evidence in regard to the working of distillery contracts. Mr. J. Prentice, representative of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Superintendent of the Gossipore Sugar Works, gave evidence in regard to the working of the Gossipore factory and also in regard to the experiment in sugarcane cultivation he had carried out in Bengal and Cooch Behar. Mr. Prentice did not consider it was desirable to erect central factories for refining *gur*, as it simply meant two processes were required where one would do. As compared with Java, which he had visited in 1913, he considered the Indian sugar industry was handicapped by poor quality of cane, bad cultivation, and inefficient methods of manufacture. His views in regard to the establishment of central factories were that such a factory should completely control cane land and should grow its own cane under expert supervision. Early and late ripening varieties of the cane should be planted in such a manner that a long working season would be secured. Mr. Prentice further stated that he did not consider that a factory, making sugar from date palm juice would compete with one manufacturing sugar from cane.

Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, of Messrs. Bird and Co., was the next witness examined. Mr. Kirkpatrick urged that the question of assigning to each central factory a certain area to be regulated in accordance with the size of the factory and sugar producing power of tract and forbidding other factories to compete inside that area should be investigated by the Committee. He thought that possibly the case would be met if licenses for erection of factories were issued by a committee consisting of members of the Agricultural Department and persons connected with sugar trade. He was strongly in favour of a duty on sugar per ton and not *ad valorem*. An *ad valorem* duty assisted foreign article, because when the price of sugar was low in India the foreign manufacturer benefitted as he had then only to pay a small duty for dumping his goods in the Indian market. He thought that import duty on sugar machinery and on agricultural machinery generally, might be removed. Government should extend and develop existing Agricultural Department and its farms and depots and institutes and should assist and advise industry.

EAST AFRICAN OUTRAGE.

SIND PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent,)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

A postal union, consisting of Inspectors, Postmasters, Assistant Postmasters and similar grades of the Postal Department, has been formed for the province of Sind.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Hyderabad, Sind, last night under the joint auspices of the Congress Committee, Citizens Association, All Indian and National Home Rule Leagues, in connection with the East African question. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas presided. Mr. Gopaldas, Pleader, Mr. Abdul Majid, Editor "Alamin", Messrs. Karamchand and Ghanshyam of the "Bharatvasi" and Mr. Jethmal Parsram spoke on the following resolution, which was passed unanimously and copies sent to the Secretary of State and Viceroy:

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) protest most emphatically against the proposed Undesirables Ordinance, 1919, which aims at the expulsion of Indians from East Africa and constitutes an outrageous encroachment on the equal rights of British citizenship, to which Indians are entitled. Further this meeting urges the Government of India and the Imperial Government to take immediate steps to safeguard the right of free and unrestricted emigration from India to East Africa and full civil and political rights of Indian settlers in East Africa, including the East African territory conquered from Germany and to raise their potent voice against the passing of the said Ordinance."

AUXILIARY FORCE BILL.

CONFERENCE AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

There was a meeting at the Legislative Council Chamber last evening when Col Coleridge and Col. Neville from the Army Headquarters discussed with the leaders of various communities interested in and affected by the new Auxiliary Force Bill. After a long discussion, Col. Neville said that there would be payment of the members of the Force for the time spent in training and gave an assurance that the revised draft of the Bill would be submitted to the various organisations before it was placed before the Imperial Legislative Council.

The "Pioneer" understands that definite steps will shortly be taken with a view to organising the new department of Industries. The clearing up of the work of the Indian Munitions Board has involved considerable time necessary to offer for sale.

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Manufactures:

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12. Boric Acid (Medical, antiseptic.)
13. Logwood Extract (Liquid and Solidified; for Inks and Colour.)
14. Leather Ink (for Colouring raw Leather into black.)
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16. Tannic Acid (for tanning and other purposes.)

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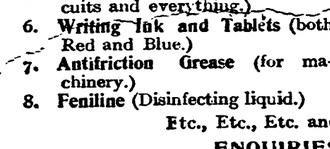

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THE B.S.A. COASTER HUB

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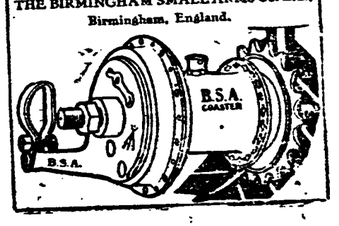

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A French Remedy for all irregularities. Every Lady should keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as at one time or another irregularity of the System a Lady does suffer from. Those who use them recommend them to their acquaintances. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/6 from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTH SHIELDS.

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INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. NAIDU'S LETTER TO GENERAL SMUTS.

The following letter was addressed to General Smuts by Mr. P. K. Naidoo, Secretary to the British Indian Association, Transvaal on the 20th November 1919:—

Following upon the deputation that waited upon the Hon. the Prime Minister on the 27th ultimo, I am directed by my Committee to forward the following supplementary observations for the Rigat Hon. the Minister's consideration.

My Committee while appreciating the Minister's present delicate position, begs to submit that the Community though reluctant to rake up any matters that will cause any unpleasantness, cannot see its way to wholly fall in with the Minister's views that it would be detrimental to the Indian Community to have included in the terms of reference of the proposed Commission, matters other than the trading question.

It is the desire of my Committee and Community to have this painful controversy once for all solved in a manner, that would give the community at least the satisfaction of knowing that the Government are out to do justice towards them.

I am, therefore, asked to respectfully desire that the Hon. Prime Minister may be good enough to direct the inclusion in the reference of the proposed Commission's enquiry the following matters:—the Gold Law, the Townships Act, Local Ordinance of 1912, Law 3 of 1885 and Act 37 of 1919.

As much as it is the desire of my Committee not to embarrass the Hon. Prime Minister at this juncture, and particularly when the Hon. Minister has so many matters in hand to deal with, it cannot, on an occasion so momentous and far-reaching from the standpoint of the Indian Community's future in the Union and particularly in the Transvaal Province, commit the whole Community to the limited enquiry of the trading question only.

I am further to point out that in the event of the enquiry being limited to the trading question alone the existence of the British Indians in the Transvaal will be so jeopardised tha their lives would be intolerable.

Under the Asiatic Land and Trading (amendment) Act 27 of 1919 the fate of existing Companies which have acquired fixed property before the 1st May, 1919, depends upon the judicial pronouncement of the Union Courts. As it is, the Municipal Council of Krugersdorp has instituted an action against one Dadoo Limited, an Asiatic Company of long standing to have nullified the transfer acquired by that Company in 1915. In the event, as it was pointed out in the memorandum submitted to the Hon. Minister by the deputation on the 27th ultimo, of the Court's finding against Dadoo Limited, it will, as it were with one stroke of the pen, ruin the entire Indian population of the Transvaal Province.

In view of the abovementioned facts it would be a source of relief to the Indian Community to hear from the Hon. Prime Minister favourably.

I beg also to request for a copy of the minutes of the further representation made by the deputation on the 27th ultimo.

POONA MUNICIPALITY AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The general body of the Poona Municipality in its meeting held on 8th August 1919 resolved that a tax be levied on all playhouses, theatres, cinemas, circuses and other places of amusement. The sanction of Government was also accorded by G. N. No. 18 of 3-1-8, to the resolution. The said tax is intended to meet the special expenditure on sanitation in the localities where such houses are situated. The proposed tax is assessed as under:—Dramatic Performances Rs. 5 per day, Cinemas and other plays Rs. 2 per day, Circus Rs. 4 per day, Circuses were assessed primarily at Rs. 5 per day, but in the latest circular the tax is reduced to Rs. 4 per day. It is not easy to come upon the contention of assessment which prevailed with the authors of the assessment. It is also in the air that cinemas will be assessed at Rs. 2 per performance i.e., as many multiples of Rs. 2 as there are programmes in a day. As no reasons are adduced, it is hard to argue them out. But the hardship of such a heavy tax ought to be patent to everybody. Looking to the hard times we are passing through to impose such a heavy tax of Rs. 2 per day if not of Rs. 6 per day or Rupees, 2,400 per year would lay a discount on such ventures in future and the existing ones would have to close their doors. The tax is ostensibly meant for better sanitary arrangements. Why not ask the proprietors of such places to carry out the proposed improvements at their own cost. This may involve a single expenditure of a large amount, but it is surely better than the permanent imposition of such a heavy tax. We do not question the necessity for the proposed sanitary improvements. On the other hand we congratulate the Municipality for thinking of them. But to impose a sweeping tax without due regard to the possibility or otherwise of its being afforded would be wisdom pure. The houses to be taxed were not consulted in the matter and no idea of the proposed improvements was even given to them. As it is the proprietors of all playhouses are required to take sanitary measures at their own cost. Will you, sir, therefore, take up this matter and give some space in your Notes columns to it?—Yours, etc.,

BALWANT ANANT VAGH.
Manager, Aryan Cinema, Poona.
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PROF. JAMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98-14-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.5512%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97-8-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96-4-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-1948%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

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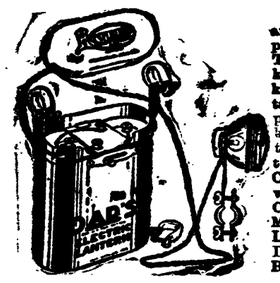

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Packing and V. P. charges extra.

One Dry Cell gives a total of about 50 hours of light. Two Dry Cells give 100 hours light.

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Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

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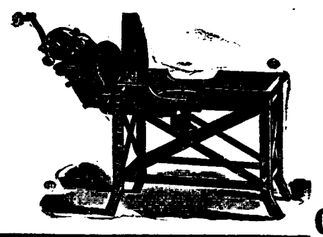

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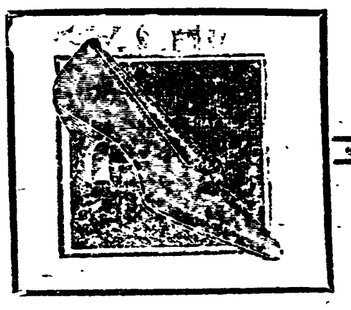

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